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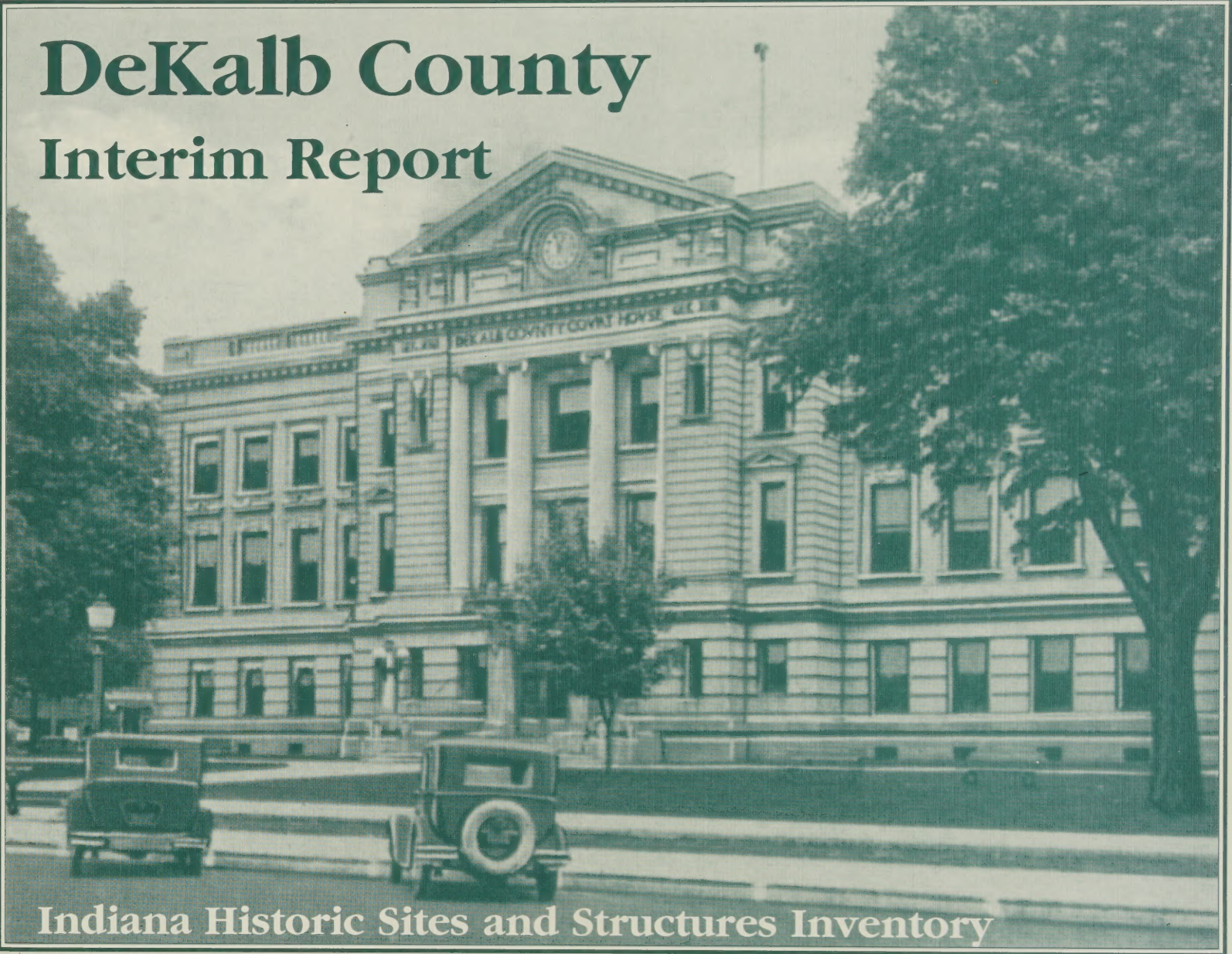
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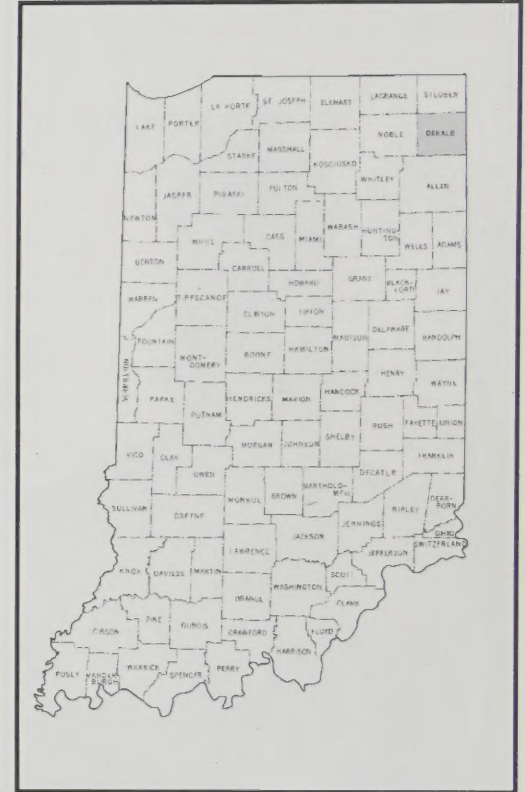
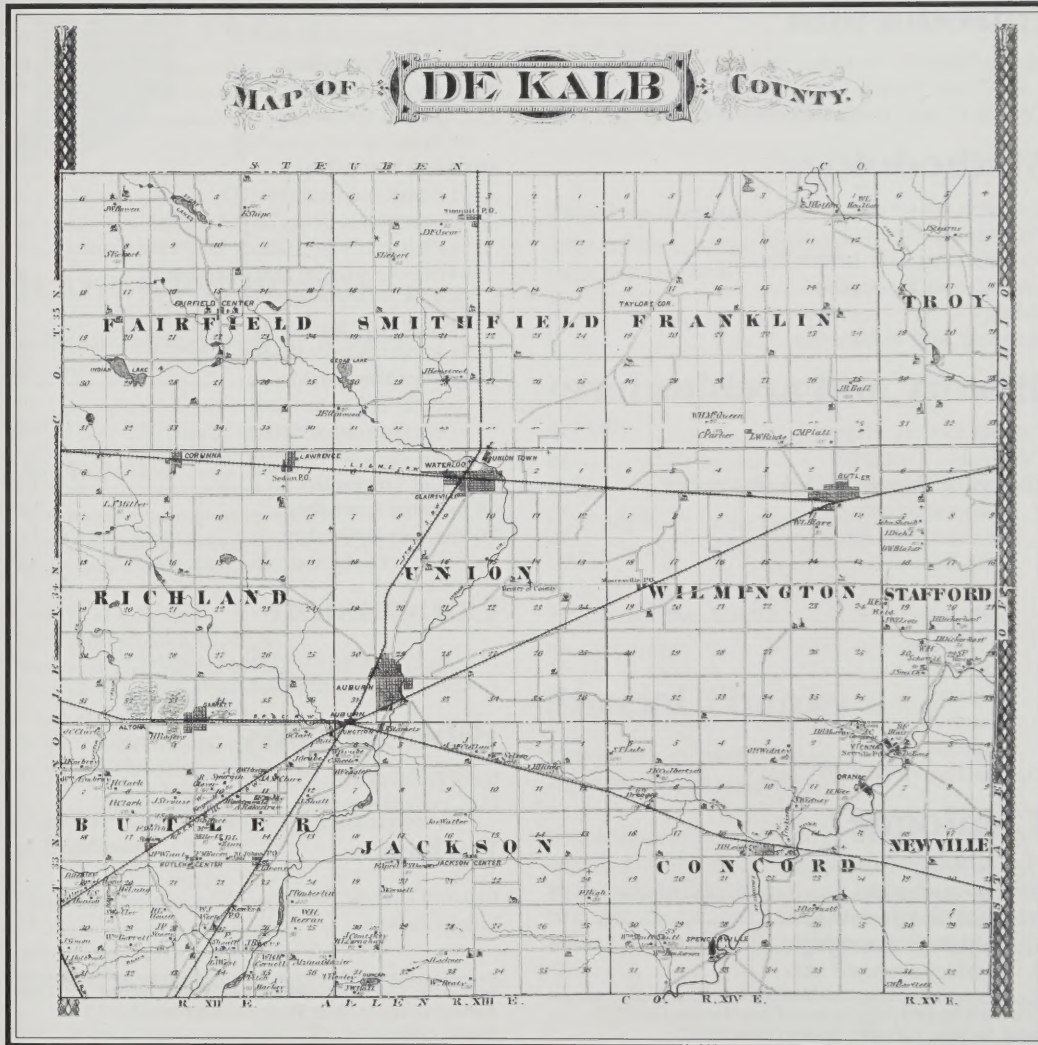
Interim Report



Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

DeKalb County

Interim Report



This interim report is designed to be utilized as a working document by government agencies, local organizations, and private citizens as the basis for a wide variety of projects.

Published September 2003

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Left: The 1863 DeKalb County Courthouse with an Auburn Automobile in the foreground, c.1910. *Smith Collection*



Published by:

HISTORIC LANDMARKS FOUNDATION OF INDIANA

Acknowledgments

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Special Thanks

Kelly Johnston, HLFV Volunteer
Jason Swisher, Photographer

In addition to those individuals and organizations directly involved in the survey and its publication, many DeKalb County residents contributed their time, knowledge, and memories to this project. Among those especially helpful were:

Michael Kline, Engineer and Lawyer
John Martin Smith, DeKalb County Historian

Historical photos were provided courtesy of the John Martin Smith Collection.

Priority Press was responsible for the printing of this interim report.

Base maps were prepared in ArcView GIS from TIGER data provided by the United States Bureau of the Census.

In Appreciation

This project was funded in part by a U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund grant administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana wishes to thank the following, whose support and sponsorship made this project possible:

Auburn Cord Duesenburg Museum
Auburn Improvement Association
Butler 6 & 1 Association
DeKalb County Historical Society
National Automobile and Truck Museum of the United States (NATMUS)
Preservation of DeKalb Heritage



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES



HISTORIC PRESERVATION
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Introduction



Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory has been a continuing program of the State's Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology since 1975. Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana assisted in developing the program and has surveyed 71 of the 77 counties surveyed to date in cooperation with the Division.

The major impetus for a comprehensive inventory of Indiana's cultural resources came from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Act declared it the policy of the federal government to foster the preservation of our cultural resources in partnership with state and local governments, and the private sector. In order to implement this policy, the Act created the National Register of Historic Places, comprised of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture (see Fig. 2, p. 9 for more information). It also established a partnership between the federal government and the states, whereby each state developed a state historic preservation program to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. To gain approval, the governor of the state must appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and a State Review Board. One of the responsibilities of the SHPO is to conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties and maintain inventories of such properties for the purpose of locating, identifying, and evaluating cultural resources. Another responsibility is to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration in planning and development through the environmental review process, known as Section 106.

Uses of the Survey

Upon completion of any county inventory, all original survey forms, maps, and photographs are filed with the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. The Division uses the inventory in administering the

state and federal programs for historic preservation, particularly the environmental review process. By examining the inventory data, the Division staff can see whether any historically significant properties are located within the area to be affected by the proposed project and steps can be taken to mitigate that impact.

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology also uses the survey in the nomination process for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey form indicates which properties are likely to be eligible for the National Register and provides information that can be used in preparing nominations. When National Register applications are prepared by owners or other interested citizens, the Division uses the survey data to evaluate the property's significance relative to others that have also been recorded in the inventory and to check the completeness of the information provided.

The survey data is used by other governmental agencies and organizations involved in project planning and development to forewarn them if historic properties will be affected by their projects. The inventory and its summary report also serve to boost private citizens' awareness of the cultural heritage present in their own communities. Finally, the inventory products provide a permanent historical record of a county's resources at a particular point in time.

Ultimately, all counties in Indiana will be surveyed to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources. At the same time historic sites and structures are being inventoried, archaeological sites are also being surveyed under a similar program. Together, the two programs will provide an overall view of what cultural resources are present in the state. The survey will not end with the last county, however. The existing data will be continuously supplemented and updated as the resources grow older and change, and as later structures acquire significance with time.

DeKalb County Inventory and Interim Report

A grant for the DeKalb County survey was awarded to Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, using monies from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Historic Landmarks gratefully acknowledges the DeKalb County Historical Society for their support.

Initial work on the survey began in 2001. Field surveyors Kent Abraham, Catherine Compton, Kevin Howell, and Colleen Huddleson compiled architectural and historical field documentation. As a result of the survey, which covered 363 square miles, a total of 1,920 sites and structures were entered into the final inventory. The original inventory forms are on file at the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 402 W. Washington Street, Room W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Survey forms provided the data for this publication. The summary report includes a section on "Methodology," which explains how the survey was conducted and on what basis evaluations were made. Under "History," a short historical perspective is provided for DeKalb County. Historic themes specific to DeKalb County are discussed, and a list of properties already registered or recorded by the U.S. Department of the Interior is included. The "Catalogue" section contains the listings of sites and structures identified during the survey with abbreviated information about each site. This is followed by a "Bibliography" of books, public records, and other information sources available at the local level, in addition to general reference materials. The "Conclusion" contains information on governmental agencies, private organizations, and other sources for promoting preservation in DeKalb County. Finally, the "Index" lists properties which were identified with historic names in alphabetical order and includes a listing of streets on which sites were surveyed.

The data presented in this report reflects information available at a specific point in time. It is called an "Interim Report" because it is expected that further research will result in additions and corrections to the inventory. All interested parties are encouraged to contribute corrections or additional information to the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at the above address.

The evaluations and ratings expressed in this Interim Report represent the opinions of the surveyors and consultants involved in this survey project. Any final decisions on the eligibility of properties for the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures or the National Register of Historic Places are made by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana State Review Board, and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Opposite: The Newville Covered Bridge under construction in 1866; it was destroyed in a 1913 flood. Smith Collection

Methodology



Selection of Counties

Many criteria are taken into consideration by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology when deciding which counties will be surveyed. Preference is given to counties in areas that have seen little or no survey activity and about which little is known. If it is known that a particular region will soon be affected by future development, particularly state- or federally-assisted activities, then a county in that region will receive priority.

Special consideration is also given to counties that are thought to have a greater-than-average number of historic resources, particularly if they are threatened. Survey priorities, which are set by the State Review Board, are assessed annually and changed if necessary.

Preliminary Research

Before field documentation began in DeKalb County, preliminary research and interviews with local historians provided the surveyors with a basic orientation to the county's development. Early maps and historical accounts revealed dates of settlement, early major industries, historical transportation routes, the county's agricultural evolution, and original town boundaries. Evaluation of this information indicated areas of the county which might contain concentrations of historic sites and structures. Selected county roads were driven for a general assessment of extant cultural resources. Any building types or styles unique to the area were noted and additional research was conducted utilizing public records, county histories, newspapers, and other historical publications. Historical photographs were also consulted when available.

Opposite: Auburn, north side of square c.1890. The whiteboard fence in the foreground surrounded the courthouse and kept wandering animals from the grounds. *Smith Collection*

Identification and Inventory

All roads in the county were then driven and properties were inventoried. The surveyors looked for such things as buildings, bridges, markers, outbuildings, or anything that might meet the Criteria for Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places (Fig. 2, p. 9). In general, most structures built in or before 1961 were examined. Buildings constructed after 1961 were excluded from the inventory unless they were within a historic district or had outstanding architectural or historical importance. Alterations or additions obliterating the historical and architectural integrity of a building may have kept it from being included in the inventory. Buildings were not, however, excluded solely on the basis of their physical condition if historic integrity remained intact.

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory form (Fig. 1, p. 8) was used to record information on each building, its environment, and the categories for its significance. Black and white photographs were taken and contact prints attached to the form. In some cases, the surveyors spoke with the occupant to collect additional information.

Most properties were inventoried as individual entries. In instances where several structures were architecturally or historically related, they were inventoried together on a single form. Thus, a farmhouse and its barns, or a house and its landscaped grounds, were recorded as a single entry.

In cities and towns with high densities of significant structures, boundary limits were defined and some areas inventoried as historic districts. General boundary limits were determined by historic and/or geographic factors, as well as the historic and architectural cohesiveness of the area. General boundary limits are considered advisory, however, until more detailed research can be done and actual nomination forms are prepared for the National Register. Information was collected on each building within historic districts on a street-by-street basis.

All sites within the working boundaries of a historic district were entered in the survey, including those evaluated as "non-contributing." Additional research was compiled with the assistance of experts in local history, and short narratives on the historical and architectural development of these areas were prepared.

When the field survey was completed, final field checks were made to verify the accuracy of the data collected, and evaluations were made.

Criteria and Evaluation

The significance of each inventory entry was evaluated by a professional architectural historian at Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana and was measured against the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Fig. 2, p. 9). Properties were assessed in terms of their historical significance, architectural merit, environment, and integrity before being placed in one of the rating categories (O, N, C or NC, explained on p. 8-9).

In order to explain the significance of the resources and why they are included in the inventory, the survey methodology presents a list of 29 historical themes or "areas of significance" that establish a context for evaluating the resources. A checklist of these areas of significance appears on the survey form (see Fig. 1, p. 8). One or more areas of significance is checked for each resource included (with the exception of entries in historic districts in which case the significance of the entire district is evaluated).

Each area of significance explains some crucial aspect of the historic physical development of DeKalb County. Of the 29 areas of significance listed on the survey form, seven areas of significance emerge as dominant contextual themes. These are *Transportation*, *Architecture* (both high-style and vernacular), *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, *Industry*, *Religion*, and *Education* (see p. 15).

Ratings

Outstanding (O)

The "O" rating means that the property has enough historic or architectural significance that it is already listed, or should be considered for individual listing, in the National Register of Historic Places. "Outstanding" resources can be of local, state, or national importance.

Notable (N)

The rating of "N" means that the property did not quite merit an "Outstanding" rating, but still is above average in its importance. Further research or investigation may reveal that the property could be eligible for National Register listing.

Contributing (C)

A “C” rating was given to any property meeting the basic inventory criterion of being pre-1962, but that is not important enough to stand on its own as individually “Outstanding” or “Notable.” Such resources are important to the density or continuity of the area’s historic fabric. “Contributing” properties can be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if they are part of a historic district, but would not usually qualify individually.

Fig. 1

Non-Contributing (NC)

Properties rated "NC" were not included in the inventory unless they were located within a historic district. Such properties are usually either built after 1961, are older structures that have been badly altered and have lost historic character, or are otherwise incompatible with their historical surroundings. These properties are not eligible for the National Register.

Of the 1,920 entries made in the DeKalb County Inventory, 87 were rated "Outstanding" and 161 were "Notable." These ratings should be viewed as advisory recommendations based on the information available to the surveyor at the time of the survey. Change in location, sensitive restoration, additional research, extensive physical damage, or inappropriate remodeling could affect the entry's significance and rating at a later date.

Mapping and Numbering

Mapping

All inventory entries were recorded on United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Series topographical maps. This quadrangle map series is also used by the United States Department of the Interior for the National Register program. Each map has its own specific name, and each Indiana USGS map has been assigned a three-digit number which is used as part of the survey number (see Fig. 3, p. 10, for the USGS map overlay for DeKalb County). The map coordinates of each inventory entry will eventually be recorded on the inventory form so that the property can be precisely located on any copy of the USGS map.

The smaller maps used in this Interim Report publication were based on TIGER data from the U.S Bureau of the Census. These maps were edited, road and/or street names added, and entries located by a site dot and a three-digit number. For districts or scattered sites within a community, more detailed street maps were used to indicate the location of objects, sites, structures, and buildings within the area.

Fig. 2

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The following criteria are the National Register's standards for evaluating the significance of properties. The criteria are designed to guide states, federal agencies, the Secretary of the Interior, and others in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historical buildings, properties primarily commemorative

in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or events; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- D. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years, if it is of exceptional importance.

Inventory Number

Each inventory entry was assigned a site number for filing purposes. Three orders of site location information have been incorporated into the eleven-digit numbers, as seen in the example below.

COUNTY	QUAD MAP	SITE
033	086	05021

County Number: The first block of three digits identifies the county. This number is the same number that is used by the National Register for its designation of counties within the state. The number for DeKalb County is 033.

Quad Map Number: The next three digits are the code numbers assigned to the USGS quadrangle map on which the inventory entry is located. Looking at Figure 3, we can see that the 086 in the example refers to the Butler West quadrangle map.

Site Number: The last five digits of the Inventory Number form a discrete site number assigned to each inventory entry. The five digits in this survey were divided into two segments: the first two digits refer to townships and the final three digits are the actual site number.

The first two digits of the site number were assigned to townships in groups of five. (See Fig. 4 for the township numbers.) For example, Troy Township, the northeasternmost township, begins with site 00001. Franklin, the next township, is 05000, Smithfield is 10000, and so on. The site number 05021 refers to the 21st site surveyed in Franklin Township.

Areas of scattered sites or historic districts are numbered according to the township in which they are located. Since the townships are numbered in multiples of five, the scattered sites and districts take the next numbers up from the township number, to a maximum of four. For example, the city of Auburn has three historic districts and its own area of scattered sites. Since Auburn is located in Union Township (whose first two digits are 50), the first district would take the number 51, the second district would be 52, the third district would be 53, and the scattered sites would take the number 54. The courthouse square or commercial historic district is always listed first, followed by residential or industrial districts, then the scattered sites.

DeKalb County Road Numbering and Address System

All east/west roads have an even numbering beginning with CR 2 on the north side of the county and ending with CR 72 on the south side of the county. All north/south roads have an odd numbering beginning with CR 1 on the west side of the county and ending with CR 81 on the east side of the county (see p. 35).

The first two digits of address numbers are in quarter (1/4) mile (1320 feet) segments beginning on the west and north sides of the county. The second two digits are in 100th segments (13.2 feet) of each quarter mile.

Stroh 615	Ashley 024	Hamilton 259	Edon 182
Corunna 133	Waterloo 664	Butler West 086	Butler East 085
Garrett 231	Auburn 027	Saint Joe 564	Hicksville 274

Fig. 3

FAIRFIELD (15)	SMITHFIELD (10)	FRANKLIN (05)	TROY (00)
RICHLAND (20)	GRANT (25)	WILMINGTON (30)	STAFFORD (35)
KEYSER (55)	UNION (50)	CONCORD (45)	NEWVILLE (40)
BUTLER (60)	JACKSON (65)	SPENCER (70)	

Fig. 4

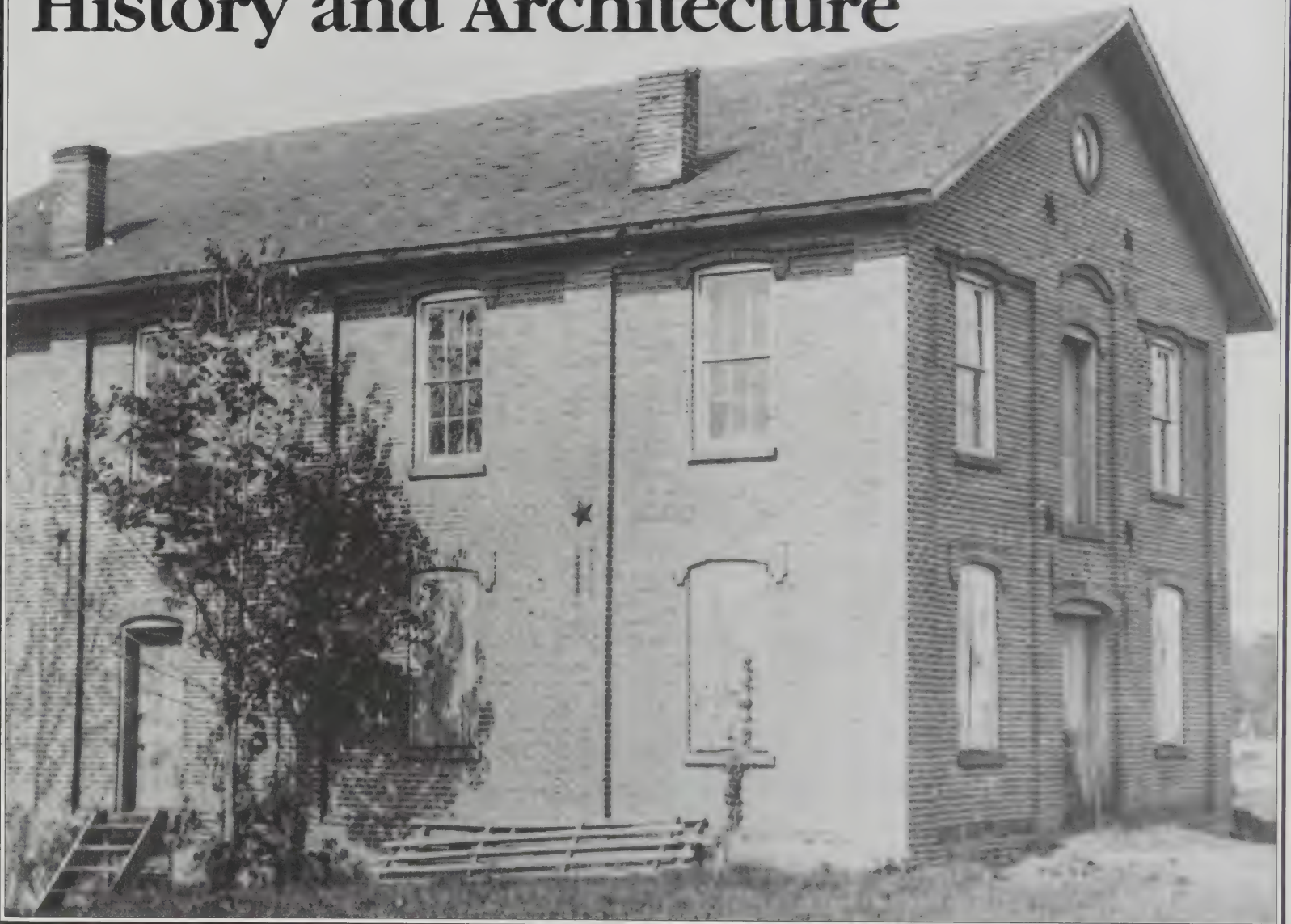
Even numbers are usually on the south side of east/west roads and on the west side of north/south roads. Conversely, odd numbers are usually on the north side of east/west roads and on the east side on north/south roads.

Roads which angle are designated with an "A." For example, CR 11A runs on a northeast angle from the south county line to CR 427, south of Auburn.

A few roads have retained historical names, i.e. the Basket Factory Road. State and Federal roads retain their designations.

Opposite: The Waterloo Brewery located on the north side of Cedar Creek, west of Wayne Street, c.1930. The building was razed in 1995. *Smith Collection*

History and Architecture



DeKalb County History

Located in the northeastern part of Indiana, DeKalb County is bordered by Steuben County to the north, Allen County to the south, Noble County to the west, and Defiance County, Ohio to the east. The county spans approximately 20.5 miles east to west and 18 miles north to south. The Saint Joseph River is the primary water source in the county, but Cedar Creek, Bear Creek, and many man-made ditches have all aided the drainage of DeKalb County's former swamplands. Less than two centuries ago, the land now known as DeKalb County supported

an abundant wildlife population and a variety of native trees including oak, beech, sugar maple, walnut, elm, poplar, and tamarack. In this wilderness of rich black soil, many types of wildlife roamed and flocks of birds flourished. A native group of people, commonly known as Mound Builders, first occupied DeKalb County. A rare circular formation in Smithfield Township, still remains (10026). Numerous artifacts such as flint arrowheads, stone axes, and pottery have also been uncovered, serving as physical

evidence that Mound Builders once traversed the area.

Later Native American tribes settled north and south of present-day DeKalb County, but not within its boundaries. It is rumored that the unoccupied land served as a buffer zone between the two major tribes of Northern Indiana: the Potawatomi of the northwest and the Miami of the southwest. There were pioneer accounts of occasional encounters with the native peoples, but after an order from the government, the tribes were removed west to Indian Territory. By 1840, most natives had departed, and incoming white settlers soon claimed their lands. Men, women, and children came west from New England, New York, and Virginia. The majority of new settlers in the area were Germans from Pennsylvania. The opening of the Erie Canal further fueled the wave of migration.

On September 20, 1828, the *Treaty of Carey Mission* was signed, and the land that comprised the future DeKalb County was officially open for settlement. The first settler in the territory was John Houlton, who erected a log cabin for his family in 1833 within present-day Franklin Township. In 1835, the formation of DeKalb County was authorized by the Indiana Legislature, and the county was formally organized in 1837 with Auburn its seat. The county was named after Baron DeKalb, a Revolutionary War hero who was a German noble prior to enlisting in the American Army. Wesley Park founded the city of Auburn and was later appointed the county's first sheriff.

The first settlers relied upon the cultivation of the soil for support. The land was well adapted to that purpose, but massive trees had to be removed, entailing heavy labor. Large areas of swampland and lack of drainage prevented



An Italianate house featuring a decorative porch/balcony and patterned slate roof, c.1870. It was located north of Waterloo in Smithfield Township. *Smith Collection*

Arrival of N. Y. C. No. 23 at Butler, Ind.



Butler Depot, c.1916. Arrival of the New York Central Number 23. *Smith Collection*

profitable farming until 1859, when the General Assembly mandated attempts to drain the marshy lands. The early pioneers built crude structures for shelter, few of which have stood the test of time. About the time that Lincoln moved from a log cabin into a frame house, the Greek Revival style was beginning to sweep the country. Several examples of early Greek Revival homes are in a state of preservation and are included in this survey (05016, 05041, 10049).

Indiana settlers continued to practice the customs and traditions inherited from their "Old World" ancestors. Much of their heritage focused on religious and educational development. These interests were not only safeguarded by popular opinion, but were, from time to time, promoted by appropriate legislation. Benjamin Alton of the Disciples, or Campbellite, Church is credited with preaching the first sermon in DeKalb County in 1836. The Methodist Episcopal denomination erected the first church in the county in 1841 and other denominations followed close behind. The county would boast Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed Methodist, Christian, United Brethren, Church of God, and Catholic congregations. The

importance of religion and education is directly reflected in the architecture created to house the important institutions. Older log churches and schoolhouses were quickly replaced by frame buildings and later by more substantial and durable brick structures.

Transportation is a strong component of DeKalb County's history. Wesley Park, the founder of Auburn, was one of the most enterprising and active pioneers in road construction and made great strides by connecting many early towns. In 1853, surveyors began laying out the route of the Air Line division of the Michigan, Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. The survey began in Toledo, Ohio, passed through northern Indiana, and intersected the Southern Michigan Road at Elkart, Indiana. The coming of the railroad stimulated settlement, and soon the villages of Corunna, Lawrence, Butler, and Waterloo were established. By 1856, the railroad was completed. Other lines soon followed, and the industrial revolution came to Indiana in full force. DeKalb County stood as one of a few connection points for four budding states.



The Auburn Automobile Company's White Caravan, c.1935. It went across the country promoting Auburn automobiles. *Smith Collection*

DeKalb County's transportation industry boomed when Errett Lobban Cord revamped the struggling Auburn Automobile Company. Cord, a Missouri native, came to Indiana in 1924 with the intent of salvaging the faltering auto factory. At the age of 29, Cord relocated to Auburn, surveyed the progress of the automobile company, created a new approach to running the business, and made a deal with the people of Auburn. Within a year, the company turned around completely. Its stock more than quadrupled, and the town prospered as well. The Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg factory was Auburn's leading employer, supporting approximately 12% of the city's total population. The original factory showroom building (54149) houses the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Museum, which honors the life and career of Cord. The former factory buildings house the National Automobile and Truck Museum of the United States. The museums are the most recognized landmarks in DeKalb County. Thousands flock to the area every year to participate in the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Festival and Auction.

Designated Properties

National Register of Historic Places

**Auburn Automobile Company
Administration Building (Auburn Cord
Dusenberg Museum), 1930**
1600 South Wayne Street, Auburn (54149)

William Cornell Homestead, c.1863
2132 CR 68, southwest of Auburn (60013)

**Downtown Auburn Historic District, 1870-
1936**
Roughly bounded by East and West 4th, North
and South Cedar, East 12th, and North and South
Jackson Streets, Auburn (51001-078)

**Downtown Butler Historic District, 1863-
1951.**
Roughly 100 & 200 blocks of South Broadway,
Butler (31001-040)

Eckhart Public Library and Park, 1911
603 South Jackson Street, Auburn (53027, 53033)

Keyser Township Multiple Property Resource Area

Altona Baptist Church
West Quincy Street, Altona (58005)

Samuel Bevier House, 1905
CR 52 and CR 11 (55022)

Joseph Bowman Farmhouse, 1875
CR 19 and CR 40 (55002)

Brechbill-Davidson House, 1889
SR 8 and CR 7 (55009)

Brethren in Christ Church, 1882
CR 7 (55010)

Orin Clark House, 1870
CR 48 and CR 3 (55018)

DeKalb County Home Barn, 1908
CR 40 (55001)

William Fountain House, 1854
SR 8 (55007)

Garrett Historic District, 1875-1926
Roughly bounded by railroad tracks, Britton,
Warfield and Hamsher streets, and 3rd
Avenue (56001-944)

Gump House, c.1854
SR 8 (55006)

J. H. Haag House, c.1875
CR 54 (55025)

Edward Kelham House, 1870
CR 48 (55017)

Keyser Township School #8, 1914
East Quincy Street (57007)

Charles Lehmbach Farmstead, 1911
CR 15 (55020)

Henry Peters House, 1910
201 North 6th Street (57008)

Rakestraw House, c.1915
CR 19 (55013)

Henry Shull Farmhouse Inn, 1839
CR 11-A (55026)

John Wilderson House, 1909
1349 South Cowen Street (57027)

Mountz House, 1896
507 East Houston Street, Garrett (56178)

Spencerville Covered Bridge, 1873
CR 68 at St. Joseph River, Spencerville (70009)

**Maria and Franklin Wilttrout Polygonal Barn,
1910**
0209 CR 16, Corunna vicinity (15035)
(Round and Polygonal Barns of Indiana Multiple
Property Listing)



54149 The Administration Building of the Auburn Automobile Company, c.1930. *Smith Collection*

Historical Themes in DeKalb County

This inventory contains 1,920 listings for historic, man-made resources including sites, buildings, landscape features, and structures. Each resource was evaluated according to the 29 areas of significance that appear on the survey form (see p. 8). In DeKalb County, seven areas of significance emerged as dominant themes. These are: *Transportation*, *Architecture* (both high-style and vernacular), *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, *Industry*, *Religion*, and *Education*.

These seven themes are presented in order of historical development. Transportation, which is usually the earliest element to appear during an area's settlement period, is presented first, followed by a discussion of the county's vernacular architecture and agricultural development. Subsequent themes describe major institutions that appeared as the county was settled. Each theme is developed so that resources in DeKalb County are discussed not only in relation to their local importance but in a wider context of state and national trends.

Transportation

The evolution of transportation is a key component in any region's historical development. The earliest routes used Indian trails or waterways to gain access to uninhabited lands. As an area was settled, crude roads, often following the routes of the old Indian trails, were cut out of the wilderness. Turnpikes or toll roads constructed by private entities soon appeared. The National Road, a government-funded roadway, opened the frontiers of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to settlement. In addition to overland travel, canals, such as the Erie Canal, linked eastern markets with the west. Canals, however, were quickly superseded by railroads, which dominated the economic and social life of many communities for decades. An outgrowth of the

railroad was the development in many cities of an interurban railroad system. However, it was automobile transportation that would have the most far-reaching impact on 20th century life. The resulting improvements and expansion of the road system affected the country's economic and social systems.

Transportation in Indiana was greatly affected by the passage of the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. The Act called for land surveys to be made according to a square grid, and roads generally were constructed along the section lines of the grid. The grid system is more evident in northern Indiana because of its even terrain. In southern Indiana, where the earliest transportation routes developed, the irregular terrain did not lend itself as readily to the grid system.

After achieving statehood in 1816, Indiana's formative years were dedicated to internal improvements. The Michigan Road, which linked Madison with Michigan City, was completed in 1826. The National Road, which linked Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois, reached Richmond, Indiana, in 1828 and was completed to Terre Haute by 1832. Both roads

served as a major impetus to the state's settlement.

Indiana's 1836 Internal Improvement Bill provided for the construction of a network of canals. The legislation eventually bankrupted the state, but not before completion of the Indiana stretch of the Wabash and Erie Canal, linking Evansville to Lake Erie. However, even as the canals were being completed, they were already passing into obsolescence. The state's first railroad line was completed from Madison to Indianapolis in 1847, ushering in a century which would be dominated by the railroad.

Transportation has played a large role in the development of DeKalb County, and many historic resources associated with the county's numerous forms of transportation remain. The impact of the railroad on both the urban and rural areas of DeKalb County was substantial. Rail lines through the county provided outlets for the area's farmers to the larger markets in Indianapolis and Chicago. By the close of the 19th century, many towns could trace their beginnings to the construction of the rail lines, including Ashley, Butler, Corunna, Garrett, Sedan, and St. Joe. One of the most visible resources associated with the railroad was, of course, the depot. Railroad bridges are perhaps more common, but less distinctive, resources.

A rival to the soot-spewing steam railroads, the electric railroad began to make its appearance in the closing years of the 19th century. Initially developed as street railways in urban centers, the electric railroads provided clean and quiet, if not always reliable, transportation. Improvements in technology allowed for larger cars that could go longer distances. The infancy of the interurban railway stretches from 1888, when Lafayette had the first city-wide electric intraurban line, to 1893 when the tracks moved beyond the limits of the



26030 The Waterloo Depot exhibits Craftsman details, featuring original brackets and board and batten siding.



2003 This railroad bridge in Richland Township crosses CR 17. The structure was built by King Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio in 1914.

city of Brazil, eventually reaching as far as Knightstown.

Cities and towns were tied together by the steel rails laid down by small companies. The Toledo and Chicago Interurban Railway was completed through DeKalb County in 1906. It connected Waterloo, Auburn, Garrett, and Kendallville to Fort Wayne, where it connected with lines throughout the state. Consolidation of these lines led to larger, more efficient lines connecting more distant parts of the state. Large networks of lines owned by companies such as the Union Traction Company; the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company; the Fort Wayne and Northern Traction Company; and the Chicago, South Shore and South Bend, soon tied most of Indiana's major towns and cities together. By 1920, one could travel from any part of the state to the Union Traction terminal in Indianapolis.

Increased pressure from newer, more efficient railroad engines and the automobile signaled the end of the electric interurban system. One by one, the tracks closed during the Depression, and after World War II, the trains became a thing of the past. Only the South Shore Line from South Bend to Chicago was left to serve the northern populace. It still runs, carrying commuters across the industrial region of Northwest Indiana.

Just as the railroad replaced the canals as a major mode of transportation during the 19th century, the advent of the automobile during the early 20th century would forever change the face of Indiana. DeKalb County's road system improved greatly. The founder of Auburn, Wesley Park, was known as an enterprising pioneer in road construction, connecting many early DeKalb County towns. Roads went from narrow dirt paths to gravel and macadam on more heavily-travelled routes. With the establishment of the State Highway Commission in 1919, the state began construction on a 3,200 mile network of roads, linking county seats and communities with populations of over 5,000, and connecting Indiana with adjoining states. The Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast to coast route, ran east-west through northern Indiana. The Toledo-Chicago Pike, now U.S. 6, runs through DeKalb County.

Advances in transportation technology became central to the economy and industry of DeKalb County during the early 20th century. As the



51052 Gas stations eliminated the need for automobile owners to store large amounts of flammable fuel near their homes.

automobile gained in popularity as a preferred method of transportation, Auburn prospered with Charles Eckhart, William H. McIntyre, and Frank Zimmerman's automobile factories. With these developments came the replacement of wooden bridges, first with the more durable and stronger metal-truss bridges, and later, with concrete. A number of these early metal-truss and concrete bridges remain throughout the county, but are being replaced at an alarming rate. DeKalb County retains a railroad bridge, built in 1914 (20003), and a c.1915 pony truss iron bridge in Corunna (21006).

Just as important to auto travel as roads and bridges, are facilities to maintain the automobile and its passengers. Gas stations, service garages, roadside diners, and tourist cabins sprang up along Indiana's roads to serve the motoring public. DeKalb County boasts a fine example of the small box-with-canopy style gas station (54148) and a c.1920 Art Deco station (51052).

Because early automobiles were usually not completely enclosed, they were particularly vulnerable to the weather. Some owners kept their cars in large public garages, while others used existing barns or carriage houses. Soon, the private garage or "automobile house" began to appear. At first, garages were kept away from the house due to the fear of fire from gasoline, which was often stored in large tanks in or near the garage. With the proliferation of gas stations in the 1920s, it was no longer necessary to store gasoline at home, and the garage moved closer to the house, eventually becoming part of the house as attached garages gained popularity.

Vernacular Architecture

Many houses in both the rural and urban areas of our country can be readily identified according to their form or house type. These house types had their origins in Europe, were brought to North America by the colonists, and subsequently moved westward with the settling of the frontier. Often, these traditional house types were adapted to a particular locale and

were then combined with popular trends in architecture to produce what is referred to as vernacular architecture.

The people who settled in Indiana came from widely diverse backgrounds, bringing with them a variety of building traditions. Because Indiana was generally settled from the Ohio River north, many of the earliest settlers came from southern states such as Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina. It is no wonder then that housing types popular in the south are found in abundance in the southern one-third of the state. Across the northern section of Indiana, settlers from the New England states, as well as various ethnic groups, brought building types familiar to them. As the state became increasingly homogeneous, these regional housing types were more widely disseminated, and eventually examples of the most popular house types could be found throughout Indiana.

The following are some of the vernacular building types found in DeKalb County.

Log-construction/Single-pen

The earliest permanent buildings constructed after the European settlement of the frontier were of hewn-log construction. While not of a

particular architectural style, hewn-log buildings and especially log houses are of diverse origin. Generally, they combine various building and house types of British tradition with horizontal hewn-log construction techniques. The precise origins, if such exist, of hewn-log construction as manifested in Indiana are not known. Similar, though not identical, construction techniques are found in the heavily forested regions of northern and central Europe and in Scandinavia. Some theorists attribute the dissemination of horizontal log construction in America to German and Scandinavian immigrants, though this is not certain. In any case, hewn-log construction flourished in the hardwood forests of the American frontier. Americans adopted the log building, usually referred to as "cabin," as a favorite symbol, if not an icon, which represents the self-reliant and honest virtues of the frontier.

Today, the apparent simplicity of log buildings often belies the sophistication of the flush corner notching systems by which the logs were joined, as well as the high level of craftsmanship invested in the hewing of logs. It should be noted that hewn-log buildings differ from the so-called log cabins which were of round-log construction and were in most cases crude, temporary buildings which have not survived to the present.

Usually the hewn-log buildings were replaced by larger buildings of frame or brick construction, and quite often were relegated to less prominent locations where they served as outbuildings or were merely abandoned. In other cases, log buildings were incorporated into newer structures so that their form and construction are virtually unrecognizable. Most log buildings were constructed during the early years of European settlement. However, construction of hewn-log buildings was not uncommon throughout the first half of the 19th century, and even later in some places.

The single-pen house was normally a one-room rectangular-plan structure, with a sleeping loft above. The gable-end chimney, built of fieldstone, could be either on the interior or

exterior of the structure. The windows were small, and because of the scarcity and impracticality of glass on the frontier, were covered with oilcloth or wooden shutters. Several examples of log single-pen houses remain in DeKalb County today (10020, 15012).

Double-pen

One of the most common methods of expanding the single-pen log house, a frequent occurrence as settlers' spatial needs increased, was simply to add another similar or identical pen to one of the gable ends of the existing pen. In many such cases the gable end wall, now the shared interior wall of the two pens, was left intact. With the pens thus not being connected by a passage through the interior wall, an exterior door for each pen was needed. This resulted in the double-pen house.

One variant of the double-pen house is the **saddlebag**, which is distinguished by its central chimney. In its original form, the saddlebag was a single-pen house to which a second pen had been added on the far side of the chimney. Often, the two pens were separated by the width of the chimney, forming a space that was usually



10020 Built around 1847, this single-pen house has been in the same family for four generations.



20025 A variant of the double-pen is the saddlebag house, distinguished by its chimney located between the two doors.

covered with siding. Doors next to the chimney connected the two pens (20025).

The two front doors on double-pen and saddlebag houses were necessary due to the limitations of log construction, but the double-pen form appears in houses not built of logs. Stone, brick, and frame houses may also have two doors on the facade. Some historians explain this as the continuation of the Upland South building tradition, but this theory does not explain why double-entry houses occur in areas far removed from southern influences.

A more likely theory is that the double-entry house developed from the tradition of keeping private, family space separate from that used for formal entertaining. Visitors would use the "formal" door that led directly into the formal parlor, while family would use the other door that gave access to the more comfortable (and probably less well-furnished) family space. Families with many children would also find two doors more convenient than one. Occasionally, one will find that one of the two doors is more ornate or of more expensive construction, which bears out the idea of "public" space. If this theory is correct, many of the double-entry houses are more closely related to the hall-and-parlor than to the double-pen type. Since field surveyors were not always able to determine the internal arrangement of rooms, most double-entry houses are classified as "double-pen" for the purpose of this survey. Several double-pen houses were surveyed in DeKalb County (10058, 20008).

Hall-and-parlor

The hall-and-parlor house, like the double-pen house, is composed of two rooms arranged side by side, though with only one exterior door. The hall-and-parlor house, as it exists in DeKalb County, is related to the medieval English house type of the same name. In this case, the hall is not a passageway but a large, multi-purpose room, while the parlor is the more private of the two rooms and is often smaller. Door placement is usually off-center. In the earlier examples,



10013 This log house was constructed in the hall and parlor form. Dating from c. 1845, it is virtually unaltered.

chimneys were located at one or both gable ends; later examples have interior chimneys. Like the double-pen houses and other linear-plan house types, the hall-and-parlor usually had a rear extension forming an L- or T-plan, and in many cases, these extensions were built concurrently with the front portion of the house. Examples of the hall-and-parlor house are found throughout DeKalb County (05025, 10013, 20011).

Central-passage

The central-passage house is similar to the hall-and-parlor and double-pen houses in its two-room, linear plan. It differs in that it has a passage between the two rooms. This gives the main portion of the house a greater sense of formality and symmetry than found in the preceding house types. The centrally located doorway and balanced fenestration lent themselves well to the Greek Revival style which often embellishes central-passage houses (15029). As in the preceding house types, the central-passage house is of British origins and was commonly built by settlers with roots in the middle and southern states of America's eastern seaboard.

I-house

The natural progression of housing types from the simple one-and-one-half story hall-and-parlor



54121 This five bay I-House in Auburn has Greek Revival details.

house to a full two-story structure culminated with the development of the I-house.

Geographically, the I-house can be found from the Middle Atlantic region, south to Maryland and Virginia, and then west. First identified as a distinct building type during the 1930s, the I-house was most pervasive in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, hence the name I-house. Its basic form adapted easily to the application of a variety of architectural details so that the I-house persisted from the late-18th to the early-20th centuries.

Like the hall-and-parlor house, the I-house evolved from the English one-room house with an end chimney. The addition of a second story onto the basic floor plan of the hall-and-parlor or central-passage house reflected the growing prosperity of an agrarian economy. It is little wonder that the I-house is the predominant housing type in rural areas.

Despite the diversity of floor plans utilized in the I-house, its basic form is constant. The house is two-story, one room deep, and at least two rooms wide. Typically the facade is symmetrical with a central entry in a three- or a five-bay configuration. Sometimes, a four-bay I-house will feature two entries. Besides these shared characteristics, the I-house took a variety of forms. Building materials included brick, clapboard or stone. Placement of chimneys varied; they might be found at each gable-end

flush with the wall, on the house's exterior, or paired at the center of the structure. Demands for additional space necessitated the building of ells or wings at the rear of the house as well as the addition of porches. However, despite these modifications, the basic form of the I-house remained unchanged. Because of its simplicity of form, decorative details representing diverse architectural styles could be freely applied to the house. As a result, Greek Revival details such as corner posts and cornice returns, or Italianate style brackets and elaborate porches, were common additions to the I-house. These reactions to popular architectural styles bridged the gap between rural, folk-derived building types, and the academic, architect-designed structures of urban areas.

A variety of I-houses remain in DeKalb County, including three-bay (05008), five-bay (54121) and double-entry (35004) examples.

Saltbox

The saltbox house is discernible by its uneven roof line (the rear slope is longer than the front slope), differing from the preceding house types in that its rooms are not arranged in a strictly linear fashion but rather in a massed form (i.e. the main body of the saltbox house is two rooms deep). The distinctive roof line developed as a means of dealing with severe New England winters. The front of the house with its shorter



20017 Saltbox houses are characterized by their side-gable roof, which has a longer rear slope than front slope.

roof slope and greater facade area faced south to receive heat and light from the sun, while the long rear slope of the roof facing north collected an insulating blanket of snow (20017).

As with many of the vernacular house types, the original function of the saltbox's uneven roof was forgotten as it became an established house type among traditional builders. In some cases, saltbox houses resulted from additions along the rear of linear-plan houses.

Double-pile

Another massed-plan type, the double-pile house, is rectangular in plan, two or two-and-one-half stories in height, two rooms wide and two rooms deep, with a central passage running from front to rear. This form of house was frequently employed during the 18th century in the United States and thus is often referred to as a "Georgian" plan house, though, as we see in DeKalb County, the double-pile house continued to be built throughout the 19th century, transcending stylistic classification (54041).

One variant of the double-pile house has two front entries (15043). These are sometimes called "Pennsylvania farmhouses" but are also referred to as "double entry, double-pile" houses because they often lack the gable-end windows and masonry construction found in true Pennsylvania farmhouses.



15043 Double-pile houses are two rooms deep with a central passage running from front to rear. This house in Fairfield Township was likely a double-entry, double-pile house that was altered.

Gable-front

While linear-plan houses have gable ends forming the sides rather than the front of the house, in gable-front houses, the principal facade is a gable end. Gable-front houses found in DeKalb County include sub-types here identified as gabled-ell and T-plan houses. These are found in all parts of the county dating from the mid-19th to well into the 20th century.

The gable-front house is rectangular in plan and most commonly one-and-one-half stories in height (05006). Gable-front houses developed into a popular house type during the Greek Revival era when American buildings were designed to be reminiscent of Greek temples. The effect of a classical pediment was achieved by placing the principal facade beneath a gable end which forms a triangle. When fully attired in Greek Revival dress, gable-front houses are often called "Temple-Front." While the temple-front variety was common in New England and upstate New York, Midwestern examples are found mainly in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

Gable-front houses were built in rural areas as well as in towns. The type's suitability to narrow-fronted lots in expanding urban areas made it a popular house type, as did its adaptability to a variety of styles including Italianate (32025),



05006 This gable-front house in Franklin Township retains its original clapboard siding.

Queen Anne (32040), Craftsman (54089), and Greek Revival (26056).

Several sub-types of the gable-front house appear with great frequency in DeKalb County and warrant mention. The **gabled-ell** is a gable-front house with a side extension which forms an L-shaped plan. Gabled-ell houses can be one, one-and-one-half, or two stories in height, and in all cases the ell (or side extension) is integral to the gable-front portion of the house (54140).

Similarly, a gable-front house with a perpendicular front portion that forms a T, is referred to as a **T-plan** house. These are also found in a variety of heights, and both front and rear portions of T-plan houses are integrated (26018, 54030, 54133). A T-plan house whose wing extends to the side instead of the front is known as a "**Lazy T.**" Most of these T-plan houses are one or one-and-a-half stories tall (10055), where the similar "**upright-and-wing**" house has a two-story main portion and a shorter wing (10015, 30009, 65018).

An interesting variation of the gable-front house occurs in DeKalb County: the **cross-gabled square** house usually dates from 1860-1885, and has a square footprint with a large gable on each side (30020, 32018, 54093).

Pyramidal-roof

Identifiable by its roof shape, the pyramidal-roof house is a one-story building commonly of frame construction. Its square-plan allows for a simple, informal massing of rooms. The exterior of the pyramidal-roof house is generally plain, though additions such as ells, porches, corner towers and applied ornamentation lend variety to some examples. Door and window placement varies according to the interior arrangement of rooms. Chimneys are centrally located within the house usually appearing at the apex of the steeply pitched roof.

The origins of the pyramidal-roof house are not clear. It appeared in the late 19th century and remained popular into the early decades of the



30021 Though originally a school, this building (now a residence) incorporates a pyramidal roof.

20th century. Some pyramidal-roof houses in the lower Mississippi Valley may have developed out of French colonial house types; however, in the Ohio River Valley, the folk derivation of the pyramidal-roof is less certain. What is clear is that it was a popular house type in many industrial areas where it was often mass-produced as inexpensive workers' housing.

Bungalow

Shortly after the turn of the century, the bungalow type emerged. By the 1930s it had become the dominant house form in American



26051 One of a pair of virtually unaltered California bungalows in Waterloo, this house retains its original clapboard siding, windows, and front door.



54115 This dormer-front bungalow features a gabled dormer. Sometimes dormers on these bungalows have shed roofs.

domestic architecture. The term "bungalow" comes from India where it refers to a low house surrounded by galleries or porches. The American bungalow originated in California and spread nationwide largely through the work of Charles and Henry Greene, and by way of pattern books and architectural magazines. Responsible for the unprecedented ubiquity of the bungalow, was its suitability to the burgeoning middle class in America's urban and suburban areas; it was inexpensive, fashionable, and generally of modest scale. Rooted in the Arts and Crafts movement which stressed the importance of "honest" materials and construction, the bungalow type featured simplicity of detail and massing, roofs with exposed rafters and knee braces, and facade surfaces of stucco, wood, or rubble stone. Porches, normally under an extension of the main roof, were integral parts of the bungalow.

Bungalows are typically small buildings, one or one-and-one-half stories tall. However, they were so popular that architects incorporated many elements of the bungalow style, such as knee braces, ribbon windows, large porches, and overhanging eaves, into larger buildings. Buildings that contain these bungalow-style architectural and decorative elements are often categorized as Craftsman.



56398 Western bungalows have hipped roofs and often feature dormers.

Bungalows usually appear in three basic types: the **California bungalow**, which has a gable front, and a gable-front or hipped porch (15044, 26051); the **dormer-front bungalow**, which has a facade dominated by a single central dormer (10057, 54115); and the **western bungalow**, which has a hipped roof, often with dormers (32036, 52018). In its later stages, the bungalow form often appeared with Colonial Revival details or no stylistic details at all.

American foursquare

Related in terms of occurrence and style to the Bungalow is the American foursquare house. Like the bungalow, its relative simplicity and



50005 This 1906 home in Union Township is an excellent example of a well-preserved American foursquare house with Colonial Revival details.

practicality made it enormously popular. Sometimes classified as "vernacular Prairie," or "Midwest box," the standard two-story American foursquare house has a low-pitch hipped roof with hipped attic dormers; wide, enclosed eaves; and a one-story porch spanning the width of the front facade. American foursquares are frequently seen with Craftsman elements such as tile roofs, knee braces, and ribbon windows; some have no decoration at all, while others may have Colonial Revival details on entries, windows, and porches.

Many American foursquares and bungalows were prefabricated and marketed through catalogue sales. American foursquares are found throughout DeKalb County (20007, 30006, 50005).

Minimal Traditional

Appearing in the 1930s through the 1950s, Minimal Traditional houses may appear similar to older vernacular types. Usually side-gabled, the roof often has a front facing cross-gable. The porch is usually very small, and may be integral to the house or have its own separate roof (05019, 10007). Even less ornate are **Depression Modern** houses. Small, one or one-and-one-half story homes, they are characterized by square massing, a lack of ornament, and metal-framed windows (56434).



05019 Built in 1944, this Minimal Traditional house in Franklin Township is side-gabled with a small, front-facing cross gable.

Postwar Houses

In the years after the Second World War, there was a great demand for single family housing. The war had halted all non-essential building; this, coupled with the pre-war slowdown in house construction due to the Depression, caused a huge demand for single family housing after the Second World War. Returning servicemen, armed with the GI Bill of Rights and wanting to start families, began pursuing "the American Dream:" a family, job, and home of their own.

The housing of the postwar era showed a dramatic change in style and taste from even those houses built just before the war. Gone entirely were the European-influenced Period Revival styles; the Colonial Revival endured as always, but began to lose its distinctiveness. New forms and trends began to make inroads into the popular tastes. Cheap transportation, new construction methods, and the availability of land all had an impact on the types of houses being built in the years between 1946 and 1959. Chief among the new, popular houses was the ranch. An outgrowth of a style rooted in California and other western states, the ranch flourished in the land-rich suburban housing boom.

Three distinct sub-types based on the footprint or massing of ranch houses may be found in Indiana. Within the subtypes, different stylistic elements could be added, changing the appearance externally. The one-story **traditional ranch** was adapted by West Coast architects in the 1930s and is characterized by its linear plan and defined organization of living



56931 This traditional ranch house in Garrett is typical of the popular type built in suburbs across the country.

space. Its footprint varies, with L and U shape plans being most common. Roofs of traditional ranches are usually low-pitched and hipped with wide, boxed eaves. Native stone, brick, or a combination of the two are the most typical wall materials. Garages are attached as an integral part of the plan, but usually hidden.

The **massed ranch** subtype, as its name suggests, has a massed rather than a linear plan. It shares some characteristics with traditional ranches, including a low-pitched, hipped roof (often with multiple planes), and wide, boxed eaves. What sets it apart is the width and depth of its footprint, which has less frontage to the street and extends deeper into the lot upon which it is built. Garages are typically attached, but not integral to the plan.

As the ranch began to grow in popularity, attention to detail, by necessity, began to wane. The mass construction practices perfected during the war and the rapid expansion of the suburbs led to an explosion in the popularity of the ranch house. The **minimal ranch** house was an outgrowth of this popularity. A scaled-down version of the traditional ranch, these homes were designed to be built inexpensively. Characteristics of minimal ranches include side-gabled roofs, a strict linear plan and footprint, and minimal use of masonry. Many of these homes lacked garages, though a carport might be attached to a gable-end.

Agriculture

Traditionally, agriculture has been closely tied to Indiana's heritage. Since the pioneer days, the raising of crops and livestock has played an important role in the state's economic, social, and educational systems. With the passage of the Land Ordinance Act of 1785, guidelines for the disposal of land in the Northwest Territories were established. The Act provided for the now familiar rectangular survey system of one-mile squares. This system also provided for a more organized means of land transfers and decreased

the possibility of boundary disputes. Settlers could purchase parcels of land in offices established throughout the state. Indiana's earliest agricultural activity centered around southern Indiana. The area's uneven terrain and undeveloped transportation system limited these early farms to subsistence levels, but corn and livestock provided food for the settler and was used as a means of exchange.

As northern Indiana, with its open prairie and rich soil was opened for settlement, and as transportation routes developed, agriculture emerged as an important component of the state's economy, and farmers diversified their crops. By the 1850s, advances in transportation and technology were producing dramatic changes in agriculture, expanding it beyond the subsistence level. This agricultural expansion was encouraged by the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862, which provided for the establishment of

colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. Twelve years later, Purdue University was founded in West Lafayette. The University offered courses in agriculture, as well as providing extension services for the state's farmers. Local organizations such as the Grange were formed to promote social, cultural, and educational programs in rural areas. Grange buildings, farmers' clubs, and grain elevators are agricultural resources not associated with individual farms, and their importance is frequently overlooked.

Distant markets became more accessible to the farmer, boosting his productivity. The resulting agricultural expansion touched other areas as well. The farmer could now afford to build larger, more elaborate houses and outbuildings. Rural communities and their small businesses prospered, as did the railroads. As agriculture became more sophisticated, it slowly evolved from being a way of life to being a business. More sophisticated farm machinery decreased the amount of labor needed and increased the size of farms. However, a slowly urbanizing society eroded agriculture's dominance of rural life and its economy.

Integral to the familiar rural landscape is the prairie skyscraper—the grain elevator. Dominating the skyline of many a small town, sometimes even overshadowing the county courthouse, the grain elevator stands in silent testimony to the greatest industry in the world - grain farming. Archetypically following the axiom "form follows function," grain elevators, with their hodgepodge appearance, do not often appear to the casual observer as notable examples of architectural beauty. However, close examination finds them to be quite stylish in their simplicity of form, their honesty in material, and their straightforward functionality (25006).

As long as farmers have had the ability to produce grain beyond the needs of themselves and their immediate locale, grain elevators have proven a necessity. Typically, there are two



25006 This grain elevator in Grant Township is simple in its straightforward functionality.

classifications of elevators: country or rural elevators that serve a small section of farmland, and terminal or urban elevators that serve regions of land. Grain was brought to the rural elevator by truck, wagon, or rail. It was then weighed, sorted, and shipped to the larger terminal elevator where it could be distributed locally, nationally, or internationally.

Small towns built on spur tracks of major rail lines often boast elevators constructed of wood or concrete. Whether of crib construction akin to a log cabin, or of stud construction similar to a frame house, wood frame elevators are typically sheathed in non-combustible materials such as asbestos shingles or corrugated sheet metal to reduce the danger of fire. Ubiquitous until around 1900, wood frame elevators were still being built, though less frequently, well into the 20th century. Poured concrete was a safer, more sturdy material to use, but it was not until the advent of slipform technology that constructing elevators of concrete became cost effective.

By 1915, most new elevators were built of concrete. Concrete elevators were sturdier, had a greater capacity than the framed structures, and most importantly, were fireproof. Sometimes they retained a rectangular footprint like the frame examples, and sometimes they were built with more efficient round bins.

Explosion and fire have been the bane of grain elevators since their inception. Consolidation and abandonment are the current enemies. The closing of spur lines and consolidation of shipping have signaled the end for many rural elevators. Some may find a niche in the community as retail outlets for agricultural products or storage facilities. Others shut down operations, unable to compete in today's economy. Left empty, they stand in silent testimony to the historic importance of the farmer, the railroad, and technology in American history.

Indiana's "golden age" of agriculture extended into the 20th century. By 1900, agriculture so dominated the state's economy that the top four

industries in Indiana were agriculturally related. However, with the rise of other industries, the evolution of an urban society and changes in transportation, agriculture's dominance of the Hoosier lifestyle has lessened. Despite this downturn in the agrarian economy, agriculture remains an integral and vital part of Indiana's traditions.

The following are the most commonly found agricultural buildings in DeKalb County:

Barns

The barn is the most prominent and recognizable structure within the farm complex. The early barn types were constructed according to traditional building methods, both in form and craftsmanship. Heavy hand-hewn timbers are characteristic of these traditional barns. Toward the end of the 19th century, traditional barn types gave way to barns whose designs were promoted by agricultural journals, land grant college programs, and later by the United States Department of Agriculture. Following the Great Depression and World War II, barn building techniques changed drastically and the traditional method of barn construction was almost entirely superseded by the construction of pole barns and prefabricated structures.

English Barn

The English barn was brought to the New England and Chesapeake Bay area by English settlers. It became the dominant barn type there and was transferred to the Midwest with few modifications.

English barns are timber-framed and rectangular in plan. They differ from transverse-frame barns in that their major entry is located not on the gable-end, but on the barn's long side. The entry is usually centered and consists of double doors. The English barn was commonly separated into three bays. The center space was used as a threshing area with sections to either side



00015 This English barn is part of the George Blaker Farm. Its current owner bought the farmstead in 1949.

utilized as grain and hay storage. English barns were clad in vertical siding and had few windows.

Examples of the English barn are found throughout DeKalb County (00015, 05012, 35008).

Basement/Bank Barn

The basement, or bank, barn consists of an English barn raised on a stone, concrete, or brick foundation. In addition to the centered door on the barn's long side, small doors on each gable-end provide access to the basement. Typically,



20022 Basement/Bank barns resemble English barns raised on a foundation creating a basement. This example in Richland Township has a stone foundation.

an earthen wagon ramp provides access to the upper floor. The barn could also be built into a hillside, with the top of the hill providing upper-floor access to the upslope side.

The lower level of the basement barn was used to house livestock, and the upper level was used for crop storage and as a threshing floor.

Examples of the basement/bank barn are found throughout DeKalb County (10037, 20022, 45009).

Sweitzer Barn

The Sweitzer barn (sometimes spelled “Schweitzer”) first appeared in America in southeastern Pennsylvania. This variation of the German bank barn gradually extended west through Ohio and into Indiana and Illinois. It is a commonly seen barn type in northern Indiana and is found in other isolated areas of the state having a strong German heritage.

The Sweitzer barn consists of two and one-half stories. The first floor that was used to stable animals is partially excavated and normally built into the side of a hill. This siting provides for warmth in the winter and a cool environment during the summer. The second floor is accessed by central double doors on the upslope side, similar to the basement/bank barn. Doors are also found opposite the main doors to provide a draft for threshing.



20010 This structure in Richland Township is an impressive example of a Sweitzer barn.

The Sweitzer barn's single most identifiable feature is the forebay which extends over the lower level. The overhang provides protection for the animals as well as a means for feed to be dropped from the upper level to the lower level. The forebay is the only feature that distinguishes the Sweitzer barn from a basement/bank barn (20010).

Transverse-frame Barn

The transverse-frame barn is the culmination of a barn type which evolved from a basic single-crib log structure. The single-crib barn was simply one square or rectangular crib with a gable roof. It was commonly of log construction and was used for grain storage as well as the stabling of animals. As agricultural needs developed and additional space was required, the double-crib and four-crib barns evolved. Both these barn types used the single-crib barn as the basic unit and simply added additional cribs in two distinct configurations.

The double-crib barn consisted of two cribs, which shared a gable roof, with a breezeway separating the two cribs, similar to the English barn. The four-crib barn had cribs at each corner with a common roof and intersecting aisles that formed a cross.



30017 This brick potato barn in Wilmington Township resembles the transverse-frame barn in form, but its use of brick is unique in DeKalb County.

The transverse-frame barn evolved from the four-crib barn. The cross aisle was closed off and stalls or cribs were built along the wall. Entries to the transverse-frame barn were placed at either end so that wagons could be driven through the structure. Rows of storage cribs or stables lined each side of the barn. Unlike the crib barns, transverse-frame barns were primarily of frame construction (00003, 15047, 55023).

Round/Polygonal Barn

A unique part of our architectural heritage is the round or polygonal barn. Most date from the early 20th century, a time of rising prosperity and innovation in American agriculture. Designs for labor- and material-saving round and polygonal barns were disseminated through numerous agricultural and builders' journals.

Regarded as something of a fad, the appearance of these barns was greeted with both enthusiasm and derision. The construction of round and polygonal barns was curtailed by the deepening agricultural depression of the 1920s and subsequent changes in agricultural technology and economy.

One polygonal barn remains in DeKalb County and it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (15035).



15035 The 1910 Wiltrout Polygonal Barn is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is one of three fourteen-sided barns remaining in Indiana.

Non-Traditional Barns

Toward the end of the 19th century, barn designs were influenced increasingly by forces other than tradition. The use of dimensional lumber rather than heavy timber in barn construction resulted in lighter framing systems which, in turn, allowed for large, unobstructed lofts sheltered by gambrel or round-arched roofs. Agricultural experiment stations also had a great impact on barn designs through the promotion of efficiency and sanitation as well as new construction techniques. Many of the dairy and livestock barns built in the early 20th century resulted from these designs.

The typical 20th century livestock barn has a gambrel roof and doors on either the side or the end of the building (05014, 10005, 45003).



45009 This unique T-shaped basement/bank barn in Concord Township features a rainbow-shaped roof.

Silos

Another structure associated with the barn is the silo. Silos became popular around the turn of the 19th century as a means of storing green crops, or silage, to feed cattle over the winter (35008, 45003, 65029). The first silos were made of wood and were often square. At first, the square silos were sometimes built into a corner of the barn, but this reduced the available area for livestock or hay storage. Square silos were also not as practical as round ones because the silage did not pack down into the corners well, which allowed air to get in and rot the mixture.



35008 This glazed tile silo in Stafford Township is a well-preserved example of the important rural resource.

In the 1920s, concrete and glazed tile silos came into widespread use. Tile was not as popular as concrete because it was fragile, and the curved tiles determined the size of the silo. Concrete was easy to use and could be poured in rings or assembled in vertical staves. Metal was also a popular silo material. After World War II, the familiar blue Harvestore® silos began to dot the landscape. Today, wooden silos are very rare in Indiana.

Outbuildings

Historically, the operations of a farm were supported by several types of outbuildings which were generally smaller than the house and barn, and usually devoted to one specific function.

The historic farmstead contained a variety of ancillary buildings used in the preparation and storage of food for human consumption. Smokehouses for curing meat (which can often be identified by the coating of soot and creosote that has built up on the inside of the door); milk houses to keep dairy products cool; root cellars for winter storage of apples, potatoes and onions; and insulated warm houses for the storage of canned goods year round, are found on numerous farms. These basic structures were usually rectangular in plan and could be of frame, brick, or block construction. Glazed tile was a popular and sanitary construction material popular in the 1920s through 1940s.

Many farmsteads retain summer kitchens which removed unwanted heat, odors, and fire risks from the main house. These buildings could either be freestanding or attached to the rear of the house by a covered breezeway.

Another building, the privy, was perhaps the humblest of buildings on the farmstead, yet one of the most important. During the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) built and



15025 This pumphouse was surveyed in Fairfield Township. Built into the ground, it provided water to the residents of the property's 1873 Italianate house.

distributed plans for “sanitary” privies to replace more inadequate structures. Many of the privies remaining on farms today are built to WPA specifications, which are very similar to facilities found in national parks and campgrounds. Ubiquitous until quite recently, privies, like many of the outbuildings associated with the historic farmstead, are increasingly scarce.

Other outbuildings that hold agricultural produce include structures such as silos, granaries and corn cribs. Corn needs the circulation of air around it, so it is stored in wire mesh or slatted wood cribs. Grain needs to be protected from moisture and vermin, so it is usually stored in more airtight structures that are often raised above the ground on piers. The round metal grain bins seen on many modern farms are not considered historic at this time.

Hog pens, hen houses, and brooder houses are a few of the special types of structures that shelter animals. Hen or chicken houses are usually long, low, rectangular buildings with many windows. Brooder houses are frequently round or octagonal, to prevent baby chicks from getting stuck in corners. Hog houses are often scattered within or around the perimeter of a fenced enclosure; they may be constructed of wood or of half of a corrugated metal culvert.

Architecture

For the most part, architectural styles in Indiana, especially in the areas outside the urban centers, were expressed in a popular rather than a pure academic fashion. They reached the state first not through trained architects, but by way of carpenters’ guides and builders’ manuals. In the pre-railroad era, stylistic motifs derived from these books were generally applied to otherwise vernacular building forms. After the arrival of the railroads, the range of stylistic possibilities broadened as new building products and technologies were made available and as communication in general improved. Also, the post-Civil War era witnessed the rise of the architectural profession in America which

resulted in an increase in the number of “high-style” buildings. The following are some of the most common architectural styles in Indiana.

Federal

The first architectural style to appear in DeKalb County was the Federal style, popular during the first four decades of the 19th century, which coincided with the first wave of settlement. It is essentially an extension of the late Georgian style and is sometimes referred to as the Adam style, for Scottish architect and designer Robert Adam (1728-92). Adam’s work had a tremendous impact on British architecture during the late 18th century and on American architecture in the years between the War for Independence and the War of 1812. The continued reliance upon Britain as a cultural model is reflected in Federal architecture, which takes its name from the conservative American political party, the Federalists. Federalists favored maintaining close ties with Britain during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The style remained popular long after America’s relations with Britain had soured, especially in areas of westward expansion.

The Federal house is characterized by sparse ornamentation, such as narrow cornice moldings and simple door surrounds (if any). Windows



60010 The Long House in Butler Township dates from c.1852 and is a rare example of the Federal style in DeKalb County.

tend to be large, evenly spaced, and multi-paned. Doors have transoms, sometimes of a semi-elliptical shape in the more refined homes. Chimneys are located at the narrow ends of the building and the roof usually is low-pitched and side-gabled. The Federal style is rare in DeKalb County, but a couple examples were identified in the survey (60010, 60018).

Greek Revival

The next style to appear, Greek Revival, was the first and most popular of several romantic revivals which dominated 19th century American architecture. After the War of 1812, Americans desired to sever their strong cultural bonds with Britain. As a result, the American people sought an architectural style which reflected their increasingly democratic values and aspirations, and for this they turned to the architecture of ancient Greece.

Several important factors account for the Greek “mania” which swept across America in the early 19th century. Archeological discoveries in Greece, and later the Greek War for Independence (1821-30), aroused much interest and sympathy among Americans. Also, the Greek Revival style, remotely patterned after the



26058 This house in Waterloo has an impressive Greek Revival portico. Ionic columns with carved fluting support the grand pediment.

temples of ancient Greece, was a bolder and more vigorous style than the refined and delicate Federal style, and thus better suited to the American landscape and mentality.

It is no accident that the style's popularity was at its height during a period of increased male suffrage and general political liberalization. Americans viewed themselves as successors to Athenian Democracy, and by the time the Greek Revival had run its course, it could be found in all settled areas of the United States, applied to buildings of virtually every function.

The chief features of the style are the often minimal references to ancient Greek temples found in such elements as wide entablature moldings, cornice returns, doors with paneled jambs, and classical surrounds. Less common, though present in many high-style examples, are classical porticos.

As typical with the Federal style, the county's examples of the Greek Revival style are vernacular house types with applied architectural details referring to the style (05016, 26058, 60004).

Gothic Revival

Even more romantic than the Greek Revival is the Gothic Revival, popular in Indiana domestic architecture from the 1840s through the 1860s and in ecclesiastical architecture from the 1840s well into the 20th century. For this style, much of the inspiration returns to Britain, though the American expression is really quite different and came a generation or more later. The increased industrialization, evidence of political corruption, and various other anxiety-producing factors of the mid-19th century evoked a yearning for a simpler and purer way of life. This was reflected in all areas of culture—painting, music, and most notably in literature. For instance, the writings of Walter Scott, which portrayed the medieval era in glowing terms, were enormously popular in this country. Architecture as well, responded to the romantic sentiments of the mid-19th century, and



26008 Gothic Revival homes usually have steeply pitched roofs and pointed arch windows. This outstanding example in Waterloo retains its original porch and windows.

Gothic forms based on models from the 12th through the 15th centuries were incorporated into building designs.

The Gothic style is most commonly regarded as ecclesiastical in nature; it is an emotional, upward-soaring style usually associated with the great stone cathedrals of western Europe. American builders, using native materials such as wood and brick (stone was reserved for elaborate buildings), translated elements of the Gothic style into a purely American expression, which was at its most charming in domestic architecture.

The most characteristic element of the Gothic style is the pointed arch. Used by medieval builders to span widths and scale heights of ever greater dimensions, the pointed arch in the hands of American builders became a primarily decorative device, faintly echoing its structural origins. Another converted component of the Gothic style is the ornate tracery which American builders executed in wood with the aid of the newly invented steam-powered scroll saw. This tracery was applied to the eaves at gable ends and appeared in ornate porches. Steep-pitched gable roofs, often with finials at the apex, expressed the Gothic verticality and caused the

Gothic Revival to be dubbed the "pointed style" in the 19th century. Eared drip moldings were placed above doors and windows, and some Gothic Revival buildings had medieval parapets, resembling not cathedrals, but medieval fortresses. The preferred facade material was board-and-batten siding which reinforced the verticality of expression. Brick and clapboard were also used (15005, 26008, 54046).

The Gothic Revival style remained popular in ecclesiastical and funerary structures until approximately 1930. Gothic churches, tombstones, and mausoleums appeared at various levels of sophistication, and by the 20th century there was a greater concern for accuracy in the display of Gothic elements. The later Gothic-inspired structures are more accurately labeled Late Victorian and 20th-Century Gothic, but they are to some extent an outgrowth and continued transformation of their Gothic Revival antecedents.

Italianate

The Italianate style appeared in DeKalb County a few years after the Gothic Revival, gaining widespread acceptance in both rural and urban areas, and in commercial and domestic architecture. Its extraordinary popularity lasted as late as the 1890s, particularly in commercial buildings. Based on the domestic architecture of



60001 The Italianate style is characterized by bracketed cornices beneath overhanging eaves.

the Italian Renaissance, the Italianate style tended to emphasize the picturesque qualities of rural Italian villas, though, as in the preceding styles, the American expression was quite distinct from its historical inspiration.

Important features of the domestic Italianate style are the wide, projecting eaves with ornate brackets and tall, narrow windows with round or segmental-arch heads. The roof is often hipped and has a low pitch. Italianate ornamentation was often applied to I-houses; other common house types are the four-over-four variety (sometimes called "Italianate Cube") (60001), and the L-plan house (60013, 65022), sometimes with a tower. More elaborate Italianate houses may have a belvedere, ornate window-hood moldings, and quoins at the corners. Most homes were built with ornate wooden porches. Both brick and frame construction were used, with the less expensive balloon-frame construction prevailing after the economic panic of 1873.

The Italianate style was also immensely popular in late 19th century commercial buildings (51030, 51050). These were rectangular commercial blocks, two or three stories in height, with flat roofs and large storefront windows. Cast iron vertical members supported the large glazed areas of the storefront. Italianate detail was found in the often elaborate cornices, round or segmental-head upper-story windows and moldings, and sometimes in additional ornamentation such as ashlar block veneer and quoins. While cornice detail and window-hood moldings were first executed in wood and stone, they were later manufactured in pre-fabricated stamped metal. This allowed for lavish ornamentation at an economical price. Metal cornices and window hoods can be found on some Italianate homes as well.

The Italianate style was quite popular in DeKalb County, coinciding with the growth of the railroad and the ensuing prosperity.

Second Empire

At about the time of the Civil War, a new style enjoyed a rather brief and intense popularity. This was the Second Empire or French Mansard style based on contemporary French architecture. During the years when Louis Napoleon reigned over France's Second Empire (1851-1870), French architects revived the mansard roof, a 17th century design associated with the work of architect François Mansart. In France, the Second Empire was a period of highly-charged nationalism, and to the French people, the mansard roof was a distinctly French innovation, and its 19th century revival evoked the glories of their country's late Renaissance era. To Americans, increasingly looking to Paris for the latest in fashion, the Second Empire style was a strikingly modern and sumptuous form of architecture.

The mansard roof, the major defining element of the Second Empire style, is a dual-pitched hipped roof, the lower slope being quite steep with a concave, convex, or straight surface, and the upper slope being of low pitch so that it is often concealed. In addition to the mansard roof, the Second Empire style is characterized by lavish ornamentation and boldness of form. Second Empire homes and public buildings were generally imposing structures, often with towers. The roof ridges were decorated with cast iron



53051 Second Empire houses have mansard roofs, often with dormers. This example in Auburn retains its original, patterned slate roof.

cresting, quoins, and decorative eave brackets with round heads and highly-embellished surrounds. The style was well suited to the flamboyant post-Civil War and post-railroad era, when ostentation and excessiveness of taste were not discouraged.

DeKalb County has a nice collection of Second Empire structures (46011, 51004, 53051).

Romanesque Revival

The Romanesque Revival style, appearing in various phases from the 1880s through the first decade of the 20th century, was used less in houses than in large public and commercial buildings. The Romanesque Revival style looked to the 10th through 13th centuries when builders in Europe were rediscovering ancient Roman forms. The most salient elements of the Romanesque style and its 19th century counterpart are the round arch and the heavy masonry facades. Romanesque Revival buildings tend to have massive hipped roofs, many with wall gables and conical or pyramidal-roof towers



71006 The Riverdale School in Spencerville has many elements characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style, including masonry walls, rounded arch window openings, a hipped roof, and projecting pyramidal-roof tower.

or belfries (71006). They are generally ponderous and fortress-like, conveying an impression of defiance.

The most influential proponent of the style, Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), developed his own Romanesque vocabulary which became known as the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It was often imitated, not always successfully, by architects of large public buildings to which the style was well suited. In Indiana, several courthouses, churches, and schools approximate the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in DeKalb County during the 1880s and 1890s. The style originated in England in the 1870s and was an informal blend of 18th century English architecture and earlier medieval motifs. As the Queen Anne style spread across the United States, it lost much of its 18th century character and acquired a vague resemblance to late medieval English architecture. An American contribution to the style was the profusion of readily-available wooden ornamentation, and the



54091 Similar to the Queen Anne style, but having a more formal feel, the Free Classic style often has classical features, such as Palladian windows, pediments, and columns.

substitution of wooden facade shingles for clay tiles found in the English counterparts.

The style typically featured asymmetrical massing, irregular fenestration, diversity of wall treatments and projecting bays, and a feeling of forced informality (32009, 52043, 53043). These buildings were statements of individuality and uniqueness in an ever more regulated and mass-produced world. The style was used chiefly in domestic architecture, though occasionally in commercial architecture (11006), and is often synonymous with the popular conception of late Victorian architecture in America.

A later variation of the Queen Anne style is referred to here as the **Free Classic** style. This sub-type was typically built during the first decade of the 20th century as the Queen Anne style's popularity was waning. The Free Classic style has a more formal feel and is characterized by classical features applied to the asymmetrical massing of the Queen Anne house. Distinctive features may include a Palladian window in the front gable, a porch with classical columns, and a pediment over the entry (11010, 54091).

Neoclassical/Classical Revival

By the turn of the century, the Neoclassical style emerged as a dominant force in American architecture. In the Neoclassical style there was concern for historical correctness of detail but not of overall execution or scale. Neoclassical buildings tend to be meticulously detailed and of massive scale, which sets them quite apart from Greek Revival buildings with casually interpreted classical ornamentation and modest scale. Architectural Neoclassicism prevailed into the 1930s, most notably in large public and commercial buildings, and in skyscrapers. Characteristics of the style include the use of classical elements such as a columned portico, pilasters, keystones, pedimented openings, and dentils along the cornice.



56603 The Neoclassical Garrett State Bank features a dentil frieze pediment and entablature, and recessed Ionic columns.

Colonial Revival

Around the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style gained prominence, and it retained much popularity throughout the 20th century. Several factors accounted for the popularity of the Colonial Revival style, including: the American Centennial (1876) which stimulated an unprecedented interest in American heritage in general and in colonial American architecture in particular; the growing tendency in the late 19th century among America's trend-setting architects to build period houses in a variety of eclectic styles, which often incorporated colonial elements; and the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition, which emphasized accuracy and correctness in the use of historical styles, and established Neoclassical and Colonial Revival as the dominant styles in American architecture.

Historical accuracy in the Colonial Revival style was confined more to specific elements than to the building as a whole. For instance, a Colonial Revival house is usually of much larger scale than its 17th or 18th century prototype, and it may bear the influence of more than one phase of the colonial period. Elements of the style include dentils, heavy cornices, entrances with fanlights and sidelights, pedimented dormer windows, keystones, and quoins (54017, 54052).



54052 This Colonial Revival home in Auburn features a round porch with fluted Corinthian columns, original sash windows, and bracketed window sills.

The **Cape Cod** type house has its roots in the Massachusetts area from which it takes its name. This small house type became popular in the 1930s and endures to this day. A simple house, it is inexpensive to build. Cape Cods are one or one-and-one-half stories, side gabled with an expansive roof and central chimney, with little or no eave overhang. They typically are clad in clapboard or wood shingle siding (56349).

Craftsman

A reaction against the ostentatious Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles that were so prevalent at the dawn of the 20th century, the Craftsman style decried ornamentation and



15044 The Henney House in Fairfield Township is identified as Craftsman in style by its knee braces supporting the wide, overhanging eaves, and its use of natural materials such as the granite porch with fieldstone columns.

pretension. With its roots in the works of the California architects Greene & Greene, and the American Arts and Crafts movement as espoused by Gustav Stickley, the Craftsman style is characterized by an emphasis on natural materials and honesty of design. Low rooflines with exposed rafters and wide eaves supported by knee braces are typical (15044, 54082, 54089). Stone or brick foundations support walls clad in a variety of natural materials. Intended to blend in with the natural landscape, the Craftsman house exhibits muted, earth-tone colors. The interior is lighted by bands of multipane windows, often asymmetrically placed. As the style gained popularity through the years surrounding World War I, it began its diffusion from architect-designed houses to the application of stylistic elements on various types of houses. Typical of the types of houses that were often built in the Craftsman style are bungalows and American foursquares. Ironically, by the end of its popularity, the Craftsman style had become little more than surface ornamentation, the very trend that it had been created to protest.

Eclectic Period Revivals

A variety of eclectic styles became popular around the turn of the century and, as in the Neoclassical style, the buildings are characterized by the somewhat free application of carefully studied detail. The diverse styles of these buildings usually bore apt titles such as Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Eclectic, Italian Renaissance Revival, Pueblo and Mission Revival, etc. That period houses reached a high point of popularity during the 1920s has been attributed in part to servicemen who, upon returning from World War I, wished to pattern their homes after the picturesque buildings they had seen in Europe.

Eclectic styles were applied to a variety of building types other than residential. For instance, many early gas stations were built in the **English Cottage** style, which exhibits very steep gable roofs, picturesque chimneys, and facades of stone veneer or simulated half-

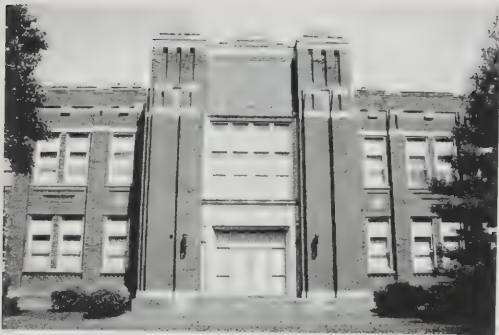


26054 This English Cottage in Waterloo exemplifies the picturesque quality of eclectic period revival homes.

timbering (26054). The **Mediterranean** or **Mission Revival** styles have stuccoed facades and tile roofs (54145). The **Tudor Revival** style, or **Tudor Gothic** (52013), distinguishable by its Tudor arch, found wide use in early 20th-century religious architecture, and was used so regularly in educational buildings that it is sometimes referred to as **Collegiate Gothic**. However, the eclectic styles achieved their highest expression in the often lavish period houses built before the Great Depression.

Art Deco

Art Deco flourished between the World Wars. Art Deco, as its name suggests, was based on French decorative arts which were highly stylized and ultra modern in the 1920s. It was widely used in public and commercial buildings, theaters, and skyscrapers, but rarely in domestic architecture other than apartment buildings. Features of the Art Deco style are its emphasis on verticality and the use of angular, geometric ornaments such as zigzags, chevrons and other stylized decoration of slightly Egyptian or Persian flavor (32019, 54108, 54149).



54108 The Harrison School in Auburn, built in the Art Deco style, emphasizes the vertical in its grand entry and incorporates geometric patterns for decoration.

Contemporary

Gaining popularity in the 1950s, contemporary houses ignored the look of the past and were purely modern in inspiration. Often architect-designed, contemporary houses may have flat, gabled or shed roofs. They often incorporate wood, brick, and stone into the facades. The flat-roofed subtype is derived from the **International style** of architecture and is sometimes referred to as such in this survey. The gabled forms often have wide eave overhangs and exposed rafters like Prairie-style homes. The shed subtype originated in the early 1960s and persists to the present (05004). A multi-directional shed roof, sometimes combined with gable forms, distinguishes shed forms. Contemporary houses are not bound to a particular shape, but may have linear, massed, or



05004 This home in Franklin Township features a shed roof, common in Contemporary style homes.

irregular plans. They have no decorative detailing, but make use of the textures of materials and landscaping for their ornament.

Industry

The earliest industries to appear in Indiana relied almost exclusively upon the agricultural economy and accessibility to raw materials. Water-powered gristmills and sawmills were found along the streams and rivers where settlement usually occurred. These were small, multifunctional operations with only one or two workers. The mills not only served as a place of business but were also used as post offices, polling places, and meeting places. Craftsmen plied their specialized trades in home industries. Coopers, wheelwrights, and blacksmiths were common tradesmen up until the advent of mass-production techniques.

Gristmills were often at the center of early settlements. Corn, the staple of pioneer life, was milled into flour for food and as a means of exchange. Corn was also used by distilleries, another commonly found early industry. Sawmills took advantage of southern Indiana's seemingly inexhaustible supply of timber, so that lumber soon emerged as one of the state's largest industries. These industries tended to be small operations, employing only a few workers.

With few overland routes available, the Ohio River developed as the major means of transportation in southern Indiana during the early and mid-19th century. The river provided access to markets for manufactured goods, as well as access to raw materials. River towns such as Madison and Jeffersonville developed as major manufacturing communities. Madison was at one time the nation's largest pork-packing center. Jeffersonville gained national renown for the hundreds of steamboats built in its shipyards.

With the advent of the railroad during the 1850s, the scope of Indiana's industrial base widened dramatically, although most industry was still

found in southern Indiana. While milling and lumbering retained their dominance, the railroad contributed to the emergence of other industries. Coal fields in southwestern Indiana were opened to meet the increased demand for coal.

As the railroad network developed, industry slowly became more sophisticated. Increased availability of raw material, access to distant markets, and the demand for manufactured goods as a result of the Civil War spurred Indiana's industrial growth. The state's industrial centers slowly shifted north toward Indianapolis. By the 1880s, many of the state's largest industries were found in the capital city and in emerging industrial cities such as South Bend and Fort Wayne.

Specialized factories soon appeared where sometimes hundreds of workers were employed. Waterpower was replaced with coal, natural gas, and steam power. Production shifted from the manufacturing of agriculturally-based goods to durable goods, which could be easily shipped to distant markets. The discovery of natural gas in north-central Indiana accelerated the state's industrial base near the end of the 19th century.

With the advent of the internal combustion engine, industry became more efficient and diversified. The arrival of the automobile introduced a new focus in manufacturing and the auto industry took on a dominant role in the economy of DeKalb County.



32050 The Butler Company in Butler manufactured windmills, engines, buggies and early automobiles. The current owner is making the collection of buildings into the Heartland Power and Transportation Museum.

Around the turn of the century, some buggy manufacturing companies in the county restructured their businesses to begin testing, designing, and producing some of the county's earliest automobiles. The most prominent of these, the Auburn Automobile Company, was incorporated in 1903. By the 1920s manufacturing had surpassed agriculture as the state's largest industry. Factories were larger, more sophisticated, and because of the internal combustion engine, operated more efficiently.

Religion

Religious congregations were often one of the first institutions established in newly settled areas. Although there were no formal churches in which to worship, settlers gathered in private homes for services. These services were usually conducted by itinerant preachers or circuit riders sent from established churches in neighboring areas. As a region developed, congregations became more organized and formal church buildings were constructed. Typically, early church buildings were crude log structures that were gradually replaced with simple frame buildings as the congregations grew. Often these structures were the only public buildings located outside the villages, resulting in their use for a variety of functions. Churches were



35003 This gable-front church in Stafford Township has a short cross-gable that further adds to its Gothic Revival style. Built in 1908, the church retains its stained glass windows and clapboard siding.

sometimes used as schools and as public meeting places for the rural community. In many cases, one building was shared by several different congregations. Eventually, as a congregation grew larger and wealthier, its church building was replaced with a more elaborate structure.

Indiana's earliest churches were established by French Catholic missionaries in southern Indiana. They were soon followed by the Baptists and Methodists who developed as Indiana's two dominant religious groups. Both denominations were well established in the South, where many of Indiana's earliest settlers originated. The Methodists and the Baptists provided lay preachers, while other religious groups depended on churches in the east to send trained clergy. Until the 1860s, Indiana was considered a missionary field for the Presbyterian and Catholic churches, among others. Parts of Indiana were also heavily settled by members of the Friends denomination.

Sparse population, poor transportation, and lack of clergy severely limited the attendance of religious services. Simple rural churches of log or frame construction dotted the countryside. Often, these rustic buildings were accompanied by burial grounds. However, as the railroad reached more Indiana communities, more congregations were established, especially in towns and cities. Larger, more expensive churches were built that replaced the modest frame buildings of only a few years before. The rise of the state's urban areas during the early 20th century continued the growth of organized religion in Indiana, as congregations supported increasingly larger churches.

However, the gradual migration of the population from a rural to an urban lifestyle, the merging or decline of rural congregations, and the cost of maintaining church buildings have had a negative impact on religious structures in recent years. As the number of abandoned or underutilized buildings increase, the challenge of preserving and reusing these churches becomes



10041 The Cedar Lake Cemetery in Smithfield Township was established in 1840 and is still in use.

more imperative. Although the number of church buildings has decreased in recent years, especially in rural areas, religion remains as an important part of the state's heritage.

DeKalb County's religious history is well represented by its collection of rural and urban churches. Typically, simple rural churches were built in the gable-front form of many New England churches (35003). Towns boasted larger congregations, and therefore, larger and more impressive churches (54117, 54147).

An important part of the built environment frequently overlooked are the numerous cemeteries found throughout DeKalb County (10041). Often, cemeteries were historically associated with church buildings. As congregations died out or consolidated, burial grounds were often all that was left behind. Other rural cemeteries might be family plots, the final resting place of hard-working settlers, their families, and neighbors, such as the Mott Family Cemetery, established c.1890 (50006).

In many cases, cemeteries provide us with the only record of a person's or a family's presence in time and place. The earliest markers were slabs of sandstone or marble that bore inscriptions and occasionally bas-relief. These were followed by classically inspired shafts, urns, obelisks, etc., which corresponded to the Greek Revival period in architecture. Gothic markers

appeared, using the pointed arch motif. For a few decades in the late 19th century, cast "white bronze" monuments were popular and affordable alternatives to expensive stone monuments. Like the stamped metal cornices common among Italianate buildings, the cast monuments provided many rural areas with a sense of inexpensive opulence.

This survey has attempted to locate cemeteries within DeKalb County, but does not include pre-contact, Native American burial grounds. The location of those burial grounds are protected by law to prevent looting.

Education

In addition to religious congregations, a system of education was an early institution established in frontier areas. The familiar one-room schoolhouse was the typical educational building in early communities. These schools were usually subscription schools, where families with children banded together and hired a teacher of suitable training. Like church buildings, schools were multi-functional, serving as meeting places, polling places, and in some instances, as churches. As the idea of public education gained

support, subscription schools slowly gave way to the opening of tax-supported township schools.

Indiana's educational system, like its transportation system, was greatly affected by the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. Provisions in the Ordinance allowed the leasing of public lands to support local schools. One section of each thirty-six mile square township was to be set aside for a school. However, this system was not always adhered to and abuses occurred. In many areas, subscription schools and private academies were prevalent until the 1850s when a free public school system was instituted in Indiana. The state authorized the levying of taxes for school construction, established standards for teachers, and provided money for school libraries. It was during the late 19th century that the familiar brick one- and two-room schoolhouses proliferated. These township schools were built within several miles of each other so that students could walk to them. The one-room schoolhouse persisted throughout the 19th century into the early 20th century, when school consolidation was introduced.

Consolidation of district schools into township schools began in the years before World War I. Better roads and motor transportation led to the creation of centralized, all-grade schools; one by one, the single-room schools were closed, abandoned, or converted into homes, barns, or sheds. The larger township schools were often located in the center of the township or in the closest town. Consolidation of the township schools began in the 1960s. Some of the older township schools were kept as elementary schools, but most closed their doors forever.

Consolidation of rural schools presented both positive and negative results. Larger schools allowed for more teachers, better facilities, and more students. With the coming of paved roads and school buses, the school no longer had to be within walking distance. Despite the advantages of consolidation, proponents of the neighborhood school saw its closing as contributing to the exodus of young people from the farm, as well as a decline in community spirit. Between the

years of 1890 and 1900, over half of the state's 8,000 one-room schools were abandoned. These schools were replaced with larger grade and high schools, usually located in the township's largest community. Like the advent of public schools decades before, school consolidation produced dramatic changes in the educational system. School consolidation continued during the twentieth century, resulting in the loss of many historic schools.

DeKalb County's collection of schools reflects the history of educational trends (00005, 20013, 55014).

Commerce

The areas of commerce and transportation are interrelated; without access to waterways, roads and railroads, the exchange of goods and services is not possible. It is no wonder then, that an area's earliest commercial activity usually occurred along rivers or Indian trails.

Early trading posts were established by French fur traders at places like Lafayette, Fort Wayne, and Vincennes. Mills were usually the first businesses to appear in a frontier area, and they provided a variety of services to the surrounding population. Gristmills produced the flour which was used not only for food, but as a medium of exchange before the widespread use of hard currency. Often the mill was multi-functional, serving as a general store, a post office and a school.

As the state was settled, the Ohio River took on an important role in Indiana's commercial development. Southern Indiana river ports such as Madison, Jeffersonville, and Evansville became major economic centers. As the state's transportation system developed with the construction of canals and roads, economic growth slowly shifted to central and northern Indiana. The opening of the state's first railroad in 1847 ushered in a period of dramatic changes in the area of commerce. The development of towns along rail lines had a profound impact on



00005 The Tamarack/District No. 1 School in Troy Township was built in the Craftsman style in 1911. Today, the school has been adapted into a residence.

commerce, moving it from a subsistence level based on bartering, to a more complex activity. Until the advent of the automobile, most business was transacted in small-town, family-owned specialty stores.

The railroad enabled merchants to offer a wider selection of goods at a cheaper cost. Advances in building technology coupled with product diversification resulted in the development of the familiar late-19th century commercial building. The introduction of cast iron and advances in the manufacturing of glass enabled the storefront to offer a larger display area. The display window was usually framed with a decorative wood panel on the bottom and a transom with small panes of prism glass on top. The building's second floor often served as residential space for the business owner and had windows with decorative pressed-metal hoods. The building was usually topped with an ornate pressed-metal cornice, sometimes with the merchant's name cast into it. This building type dominated the Main Streets of railroad-era towns across Indiana, and its popularity persisted into the early 20th century.

The automobile was responsible for dramatic changes in small-town based economy and slowly changed the state's commercial focus. By 1930, a large percentage of Indiana's rural population owned automobiles and were able to



51040 Italianate was a popular style applied to commercial buildings in the late 1800s, as this building in Auburn demonstrates.



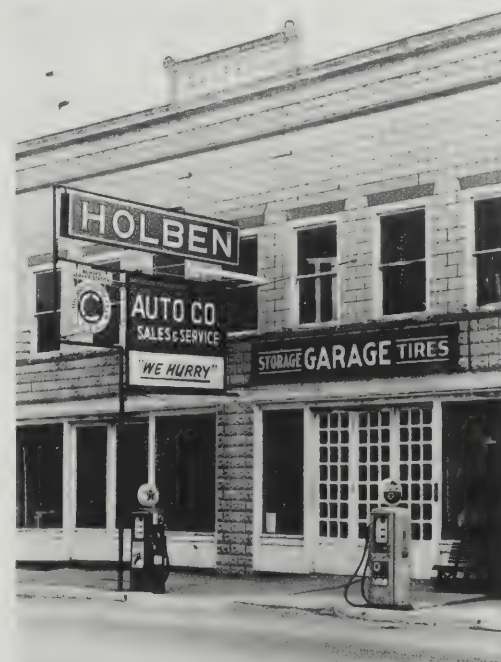
Billy Mack at his garage and bicycle shop on South Broadway in Butler, c.1940. *Smith Collection*

drive to larger towns to conduct their business. The Great Depression, which brought a number of bank and business failures, and a population shift from rural to urban areas, hit small communities hard. The growth of suburbs after World War II further contributed to a decentralization of the business district and a decline in downtown commercial districts. Clusters of commercial buildings soon appeared along streetcar routes or in suburban areas. No longer was business transacted exclusively in a downtown area. As suburbs developed their own commercial areas, people did not need to travel into town to shop. During the mid- and late-20th century, strip shopping centers and the development of the suburban mall further drained business away from the downtown.

Recently, attempts to reverse this trend have met with positive results, and a renewed interest in the small town business district is evident. Since the establishment of the Indiana Main Street Program in 1986, small town business districts have re-emerged as an important part of a community's commercial activity. In DeKalb County, Butler, Auburn, and Garrett have established Main Street programs.



The DeKalb County Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc. in Auburn, c.1931. *Smith Collection*



The Holben Auto Company on East Seventh Street in Auburn. The building burned in 1973. *Smith Collection*

Current Map of DeKalb County

Map courtesy of Michael Kline



Catalogue



How to Read the Catalogue

Each section of this catalogue begins with the name of the township, community, or historic district, with its range of site numbers printed in parentheses. This is followed by a map showing the location of the sites. For historic districts, towns, and townships, a short descriptive narrative is also provided. The actual list of sites included in the inventory follows in numerical order. Each entry provides the following information:

Number

Each catalogue entry is preceded by the last three digits of the property's individual site number. This three-digit number is also used on the accompanying map to show the site's location.

Rating

The next column of information contains the rating for each inventory entry (O, N, C, or NC). See the section on p. 7, "Criteria and Evaluation," for a full explanation of the rating system.

Description

NAME: When original property owners' names were available, they were coupled with the type of resource, e.g. "Smith Farm." Institutional properties are listed according to their original names when these are available, such as "Methodist Episcopal Church." If the historic name is unknown, a general name has been used, such as "House," "Commercial Building," or "Farm."

ADDRESS: Following the name, the property's address is indicated. If the street number was not available to the surveyor, the abbreviation "NA" has been used in historic districts.

FORM AND STYLE: The inventory's resources are identified by form, style, or a combination of both. A building's form is usually based on folk or vernacular traditions while its style is derived from trends found in architect-designed buildings. In most cases, buildings combine vernacular forms with embellishments derived from architectural styles. For example, when a house is identified as "I-house/Greek Revival," the building's form (I-house) and its style (Greek Revival) are indicated. For sites with more than one structure (farm complexes, for example), both the house and prominent outbuildings are noted. A "1½" preceding the form means that the house is a one-and-a-half story variant of a normally one- or two-story house type.

DATE: When verifiable information exists, an exact date has been indicated. Most inventory entries, however, have an approximate date given with the "circa" (c.) notation.

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: The architect or builder, if known, is given after the date.

SIGNIFICANCE: An attempt has been made to indicate the category of significance for each entry (except in historic districts). See the section on "Criteria and Evaluation" for a discussion of the categories of significance. Notation is also made if an entry has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR), or recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

USGS MAP NUMBER: Except in historic districts, the code number of the USGS quadrangle map on which the entry is located has been noted in parentheses. Figure 3 (p. 10) shows the USGS quad map overlay for DeKalb County.

Historic Districts

Historic district entries follow the format given above except for three differences. Catalogue entries for each historic district are organized by street. East-west streets are listed first, one side at a time, starting with the northernmost streets in the district and moving south. Then, north-south

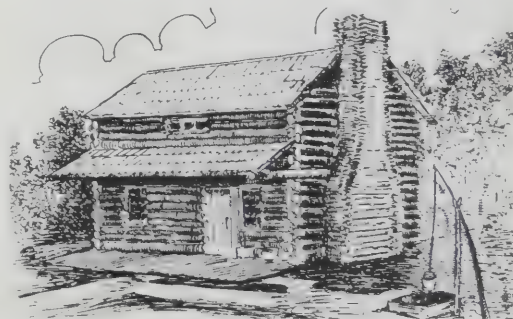
streets are listed, one side at a time, beginning with the westernmost streets and moving east.

Categories of significance are not listed for each entry in a district, since the significance of the district as a whole is indicated in the accompanying narrative.

The third difference in historic district listings is that the USGS map number is not listed after each entry but instead is given at the beginning of the narrative description of the district.

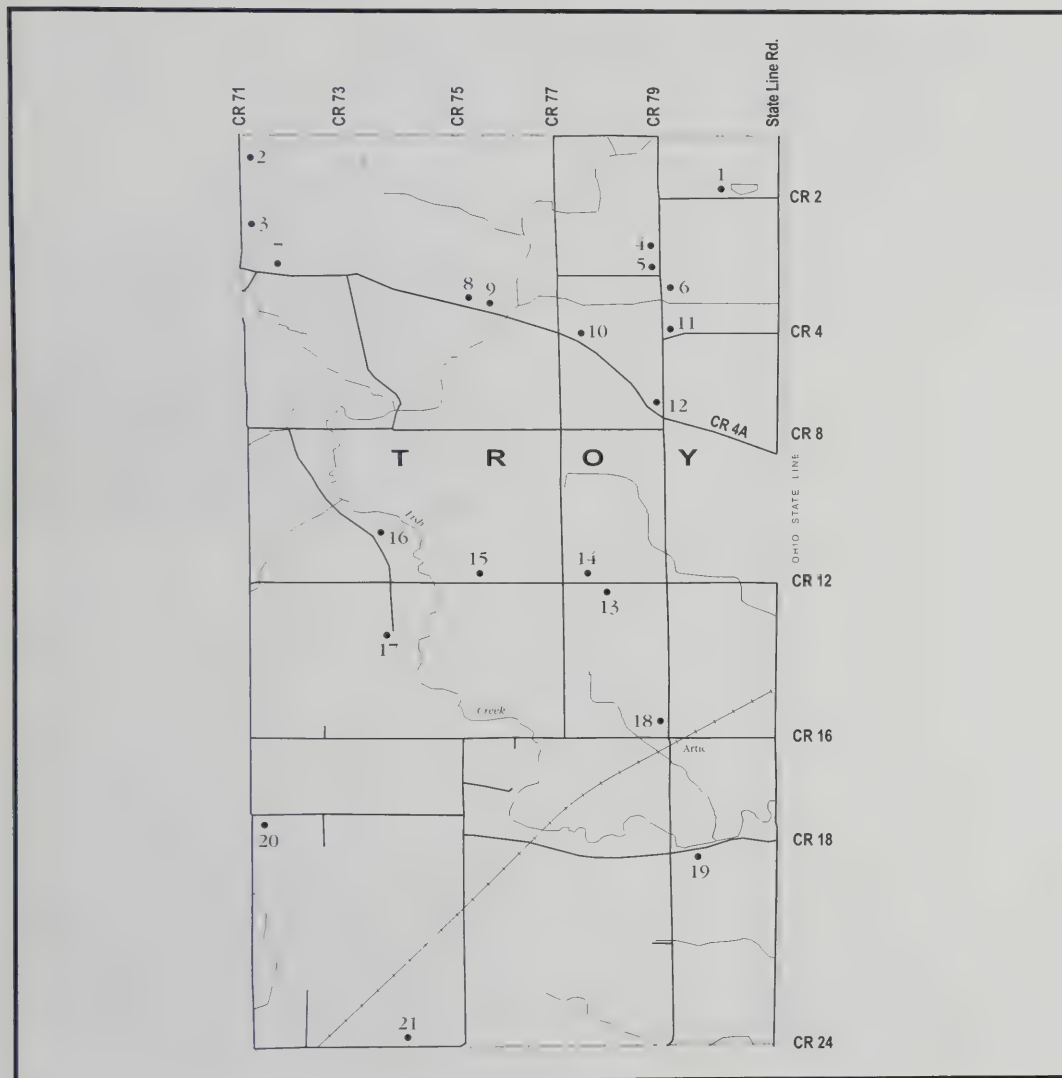


54121 The tombstone of Robert L. Dilgard in Auburn's Woodlawn Cemetery features the home at 909 South Van Buren that he and his wife restored shortly before his death. *Smith Collection*



The John Houlton house was built in Franklin Township September 4, 1833. *Smith Collection*

Troy Township (00001-021)



Troy Township is located in the northeastern corner of DeKalb County. Originally part of Franklin Township, it was divided out in 1841. The small township spans 6 miles north to south and 2.5 miles east to west. Its land is mostly flat and is traversed by Fish and Cedar creeks.

Most of Troy Township's 9,600 acres were covered by the Tamarack Swamp prior to settlement. However, the township's early settlers took advantage and capitalized on the area's natural water resources and the power they generated. In 1827, Houlton & Hughes erected a saw mill at the mouth of Fish Creek, and a Mr. Casebeer built a grist mill shortly thereafter. Other enterprises, such as Hamilton Mills, were also established along the creek. By 1837, most of the swamps were drained and the area's fertile soil was cultivated into sustainable and profitable farmland. Agriculture served as the predominant way of life for the residents of Troy Township and many of the township's extant resources are historic, farm-related structures (00006, 00011, 00018). The Eddy Cemetery (00007) contains many burials of DeKalb County pioneers.

The Wabash Railroad ran through the southern half of the township, and the community of Artic was located along the railroad. The town, located at CR 16 and CR 79, was also known as Troy Station. The Artic post office was established in 1850, closed in 1865, and then reopened in 1884. Service continued until 1903, when it was moved to Butler. The only remaining indication that this small hamlet existed is a sign standing where the post office once was.

TROY TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (00001-021)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Farm;** 8115 CR 2; Side-gable bungalow, c.1920; Outbuildings: garage, transverse-frame barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)
- 002 C House;** 0150 CR 71; Gabled-ell, c.1905; *Architecture* (182)
- 003 C Farm;** 0337 CR 71; Saltbox, c.1915; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)
- 004 C Farm;** 0363 CR 79; Upright & wing, c.1915; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)
- 005 O Tamarack/District No.1 School;** 0448 CR 79; Craftsman, 1911; *Architecture, Education* (182)
- 006 N Varnar Potato Farm;** 0525 CR 79; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1923; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, potato barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)
- 007 C Eddy Cemetery;** 7235 CR 4A; c.1840-present; *Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (182)
- 008 C Church;** CR 4A; Gothic Revival, c.1880; *Architecture, Religion* (182)
- 009 C House;** 7677 CR 4A; Cornbelt cube, c.1890; *Architecture* (182)
- 010 C House;** CR 4A; Gabled-ell, c.1890; *Architecture* (182)



00006 The Varnar Potato Farm boasts this unusual barn, built from glazed tiles and featuring three Craftsman style ventilators on the roof.



00011 The owner of this dormer-front bungalow on the Old Tamarack Farm is the grandson of the farm's original founder.

- 011 N Old Tamarack Farm;** 0659 CR 79; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1922; Outbuildings: chicken house, house, rainbow roof barn 1922; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)
- 012 C United Baptist Church;** CR 4A; Steepled-ell/Gothic Revival, 1911; *Architecture, Religion* (182)
- 013 C Hardscrabble School;** CR 12; Gable-front, c.1910; Outbuilding: privy; *Architecture, Education* (085)
- 014 C G.B. Jennings Farm;** 7843 CR 12; Upright & wing, c.1891-93; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn 1919, old general store; *Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce* (085)
- 015 C George Blaker Farm;** 7675 CR 12; English barn, c.1915; Outbuildings: brooder house, corn crib, granary, milk house, tool shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)
- 016 C Raymond Bell Farm;** 1255 CR 73; Double-pile, c.1900; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)
- 017 C Slance Farm;** 1412 CR 73; Italianate, 1890; Outbuilding: English barn, *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)
- 018 N Moutz House;** 1640 CR 79; Cross-plan Second Empire, 1876 (Moutz family, builders); *Architecture* (085)
- 019 C Farm;** 8056 CR 18; Inter-war revival cottage, c.1940; Outbuilding: transverse-frame barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

020 N Jennings Farm; 1911 CR 71; Cornbelt cube, 1877; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, granary, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

021 N Cather Farm; 7477 CR 24; Dormer-front bungalow, 1914; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

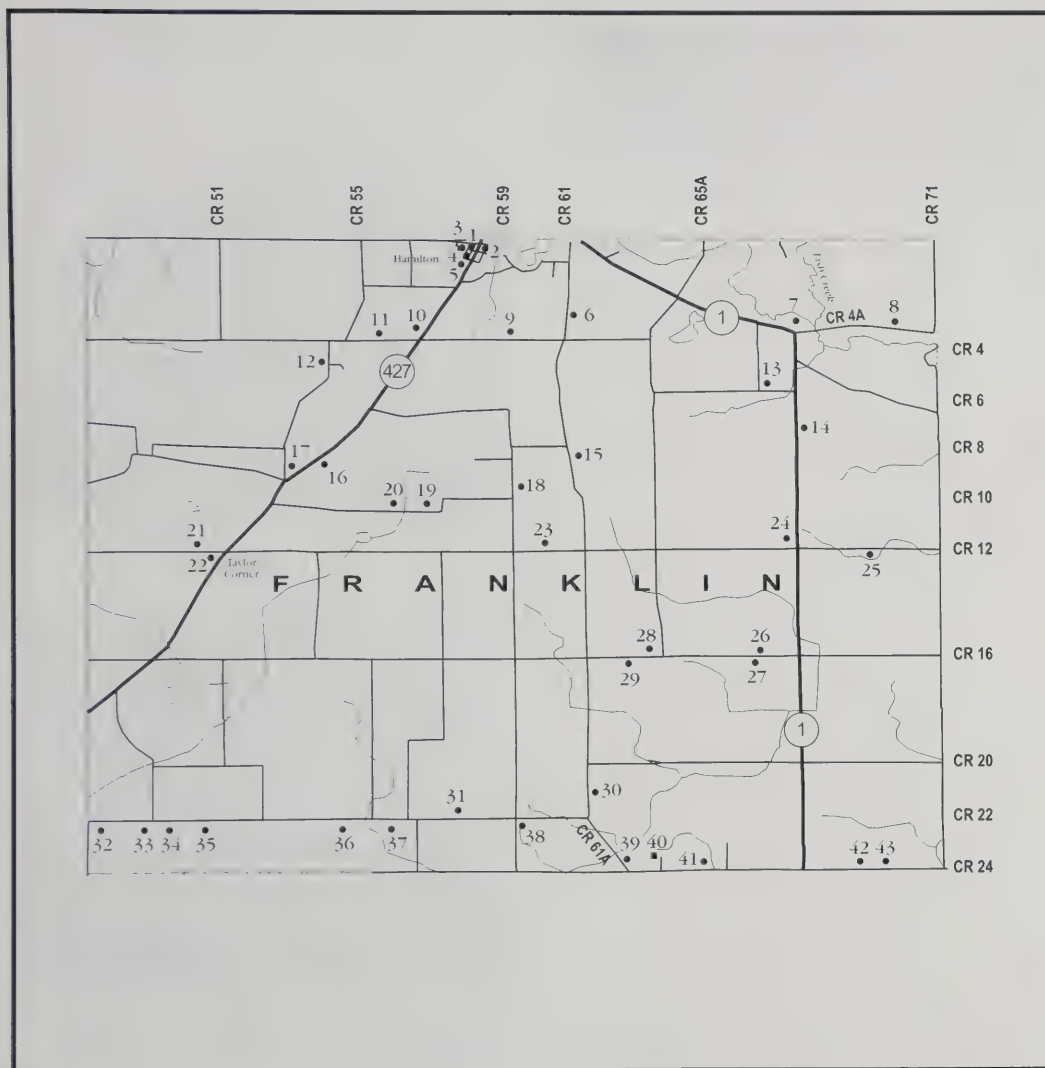


00018 Built in 1876, the Second Empire Moutz House features a polychrome slate roof.



00020 The Jennings Farmhouse is the only double-entry house in the township. The current occupant was born in the house, which her grandparents built in 1889.

Franklin Township (05001-043)



Located in the northeast section of DeKalb County Franklin Township was home to the first settler in the county, and was also the first township organized by the county commissioners. Fish Creek is located in the northeastern corner of the township and leads to the southern portion of the town of Hamilton.

The first known pioneer of DeKalb County, John Houlton, built his log cabin in the northeastern corner of Franklin Township in 1833. For a time, his family members were the county's sole residents. The next pioneers began to join Houlton around 1837 when DeKalb became a county and Franklin Township was organized. Houlton named the township, most likely, after Benjamin Franklin. The first roads laid in the township have become today's SR 427 and SR 1.

There was never a railroad in the township, and consequently, no town of great size ever developed. A sawmill was built at Taylor's Corner; this was also the site of a post office and a one-room schoolhouse, which is the only historic structure still standing (05022) at Taylor's Corner. The Houlton Covered Bridge over Fish Creek was destroyed by fire in 1963. With the exception of a few sites in Hamilton, the extant historic resources in Franklin Township are primarily related to agriculture (05015, 05021, 05027).

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES
(05001-043)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House;** 609 S Wayne St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1905; *Architecture* (259)
- 002 C House;** 608 S Wayne St.; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (259)
- 003 C House;** 103 Center Rd.; Cape Cod, c.1903; *Architecture* (259)
- 004 C House;** 705 S Wayne St.; Contemporary, c.1955; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture* (259)
- 005 C House;** 801 S Wayne St.; T-plan, c.1880; Outbuilding: privy; *Architecture* (259)
- 006 N Farm;** 0269 CR 61; Gable-front, c.1915; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 007 C Commercial Building & Historical Marker;** 0455 SR 1; Parapet-front, 1951; Marker: site of first settler in DeKalb County; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture, Commerce* (182)
- 008 C Farm;** 7083 CR 4A; 1 ½ I-house, 1895; Outbuildings: chicken house, corn crib, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)



05013 Promoted as a superior mode of building by Orson S. Fowler in the mid-19th century, octagon houses are a rare resource today. This house, though altered, is the only octagon house remaining in DeKalb County.



05015 This Italianate home still enjoys its original rural setting.

- 009 C School House;** 6041 CR 4; Gable-front, c.1905; *Architecture, Education* (259)
- 010 C Farm;** 0450 SR 427; Italianate, 1886; Outbuilding: garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 011 N Farm;** 5615 CR 4; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 012 N Farm;** CR 53; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 013 N Octagon House;** 6695 CR 6; Octagon house, c.1860; *Architecture* (259)
- 014 N Farm;** 0791 SR 1; Side-gable, c.1895 c.1923; Outbuildings: brooder houses, chicken house, corn crib, garage, livestock barn 1903, machine shed, milk house, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (182)
- 015 O Farm;** 0933 CR 61; T-plan/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, corn crib, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 016 N Miles Waterman Farm;** 1041 SR 427; Upright & wing/Greek Revival, 1848; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn 1901, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 017 C House;** 1013 CR 53; Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture* (086)
- 018 C Clark Farm;** 1045 CR 59; Upright & wing, c.1890; Outbuildings: brooder house, chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)

- 019 C Overhaut Farm;** 5753 CR 10; Minimal traditional, 1944; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn 1918, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 020 C Overhaut Farm;** 5419 CR 10; L-plan, c.1895/c.1905/c.1920; Outbuilding: livestock barn 1918; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 021 O Manual Miller Farm;** 5099 CR 12; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, 1922; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn 1914, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 022 C Taylor's Corner School/District No. 4;** SR 427; Italianate, 1885; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture, Education* (086)
- 023 N Craiger Farm;** CR 12; T-plan, c.1890; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, garage, machine shed, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 024 C Jerusalem Church;** CR 12; Center-steeple, c.1910; *Architecture, Religion* (085)
- 025 C House;** 6994 CR 12; Hall & parlor, c.1905; *Architecture* (085)
- 026 O Farm;** 6627 CR 16; Lazy-T/Greek Revival Italianate, 1890; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 027 O House;** 6602 CR 16; Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (086)



05021 The Manual Miller Farm has been in the same family since 1909; the owners have maintained this dormer-front bungalow well, and it retains all of its original windows and Craftsman-style details.



05026 This Lazy-T house, built in 1890, is completely original with great details. The house combines elements from several popular styles, including Greek Revival and Italianate.

- 028 C House;** 6361 CR 16; Upright & wing, c.1895; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture* (086)
- 029 N Farm;** 6314 CR 16; Italianate, c.1885; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 030 C Taylor Farmstead;** 2213 CR 61; Italianate, 1896; Outbuilding: English barn c.1863; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 031 C House;** CR 22; Gabled-ell, c.1895; *Architecture* (086)
- 032 N Miser Farmstead;** #838 CR 22; Italianate, 1880; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)



05027 This ornate Italianate house is nearly unaltered and retains its original wood clapboard siding, windows, and decorative trim.

- 033 C Farm;** #951 CR 22; Upright & wing, c.1890; Outbuildings: bank basement barn, corn crib, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 034 C Farm;** 5018 CR 22; Lazy-T, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barns, garage, sheds, smokehouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 035 C Keating Farm;** 5104 CR 22; Gabled-ell, 1906; Outbuilding: livestock barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 036 C House;** 5458 CR 22; American foursquare, c.1905; *Architecture* (086)
- 037 C House;** CR 22; Gabled-ell, c.1890; *Architecture* (086)
- 038 O College Corner School;** CR 22; Gable-front, 1858; *Architecture, Education* (086)
- 039 N Haverstock Farmstead;** 2499 CR 61A; Dormer-front bungalow, 1917; Outbuildings: brooder house, chicken house, corn crib, English barn, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 040 C Rude Cemetery;** CR 24; c.1855-c.1942; *Religion, Social History* (086)
- 041 C Farm;** CR 24; Upright & wing/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuilding: bank basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)



05032 This double-entry Italianate house was built in 1880; the owners have restored the porch based on historical photographs.

- 042 C Farm;** 6979 CR 24; Italianate, c.1870; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)
- 043 O Farm;** 7029 CR 24; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: brooder house, carriage house, chicken house, English barn, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

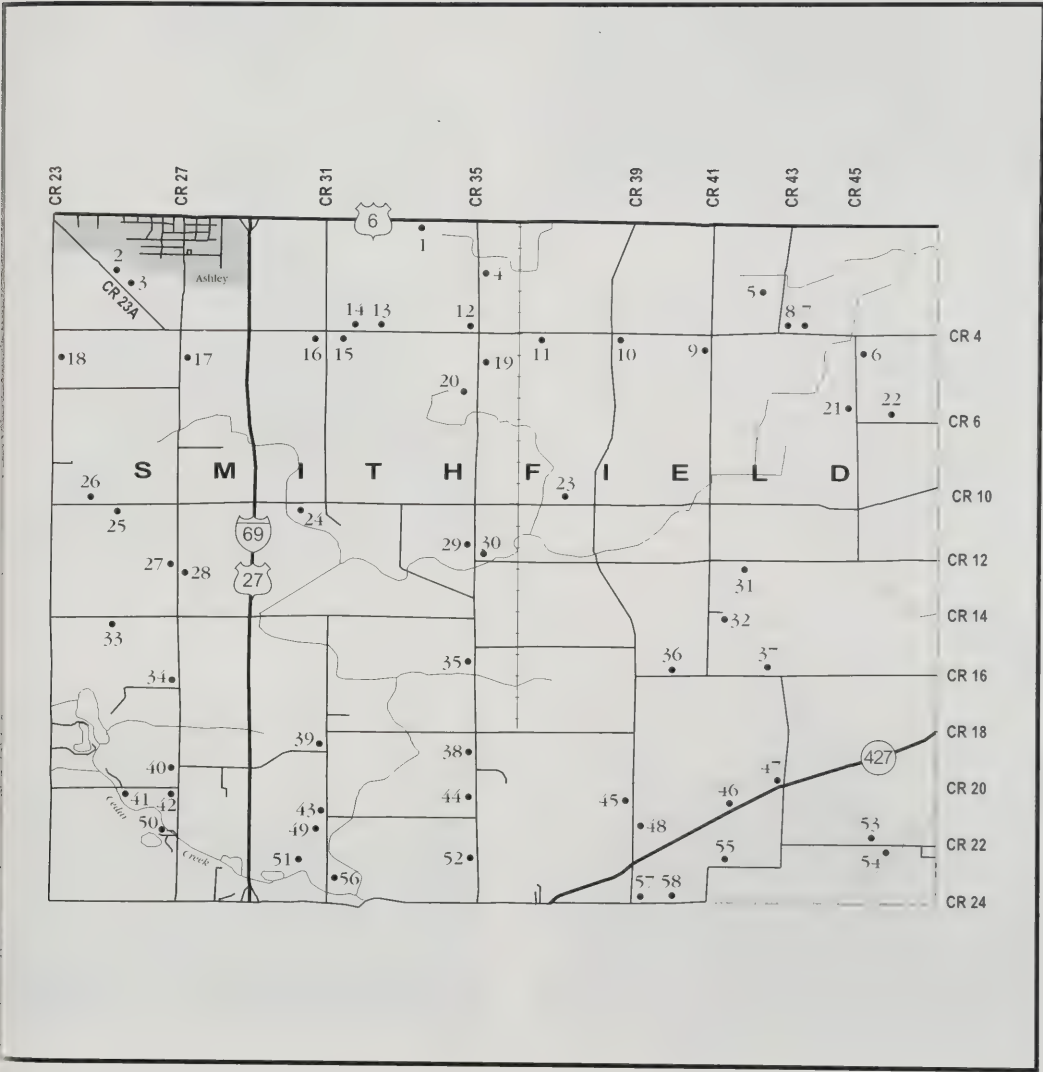


05038 The College Corner School sat vacant from when it closed in 1940 until it was restored during a three-year project beginning in 1997. Today, the school is used by teachers who bring school children for one-week sessions to learn what it was like to learn in a one-room school house.



05043 This gabled-ell farmhouse retains much of its original materials, and the site includes a number of contributing outbuildings.

Smithfield Township (10001-058)



Located in the north central part of DeKalb County, Smithfield Township's landscape features rolling hills, the tributaries of Cedar Creek, and Cedar Lake. The area's early pioneers were primarily of English and German descent. The first permanent resident was Isaac B. Smith, for whom the township was named in 1837.

Two towns emerged in Smithfield Township, Summit and Ashley. Summit was located along the tracks of the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw Railroad, which ran north and south through the center of the township. At the railroad's highest elevation the town of Summit was established. As the leading wood station along the rail line, at one time it had several stores, a sawmill, brickmill, and creamery. The town was also known as Gramling's Crossing and Mottinger's Crossing, after prominent landowners in the area. However, when ownership of the railroad changed, the small town faded; its post office closed in 1908 and there are no tangible remains of Summit today. The town of Ashley was plotted by the railroad, but unlike Summit, Ashley continues to thrive today due to its key location along major highways.

Smithfield Township retains the only Indian mound in DeKalb County, located approximately six miles northwest of Waterloo (10026). The circular mound has a circumference of approximately 600 feet. Set back in the woods in private property, the mound is studied annually by students of Indiana and Purdue Universities.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (10001-058)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 N House;** 3442 US 6; Lazy-T, c.1900; *Architecture* (024)
- 002 N John Camp Farm;** 0177 CR 23A; Italianate, 1867; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, garage, milk house, silos; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 003 N Albright Farm;** 0349 CR 23A; T-plan Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: garage, horse barn, machine shed, smokehouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 004 C Richter Farm;** 0277 CR 35; Lazy-T, c.1895; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, corn crib, garage, machine shed, milk house, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 005 N Keagarice Farm;** 0342 CR 43; Dormer-front bungalow, 1861/1925; Outbuildings: brooder house, chicken house, garage, livestock barn 1919, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 006 N Farm;** 0587 CR 45; L-plan, c.1890; Outbuildings: garage, livestock barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 007 C Farm;** 4445 CR 4; Minimal traditional, c.1945; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)



10008 The Smithfield District No. 1 School's Romanesque Revival style and shape are unique to this township.

- 008 N Smithfield District No. 1 School;** CR 4; Romanesque Revival, 1904; *Architecture, Education* (259)
- 009 C Farm;** CR 41; Lazy-T, c.1905; Outbuildings: corn crib, English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)
- 010 N Barker's Chapel and Cemetery;** CR 39; Gable-front, c.1949; Cemetery: 1871-1940; *Architecture, Religion* (024)

- 011 C Conrad Farm;** 3754 CR 4; Side-gable, c.1950; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn c.1910, granary, hot house, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 012 N Summit School;** CR 4; Gable-front, c.1885; *Architecture, Education* (024)
- 013 N Log House;** CR 4; 1 ½ hall & parlor/log house, c.1845; Outbuilding: pump; *Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (024)
- 014 C Farm;** 3281 CR 4; Upright & wing, c.1895; Outbuildings: brooder house, chicken house, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 015 N Farm;** 3240 CR 4; Upright & wing, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, granary, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 016 C House;** 3164 CR 4; Side-gable, double-pile, c.1890; Outbuildings: privy, shed; *Architecture* (024)
- 017 C Wildbaker House;** 0599 CR 27; Upright & wing/Queen Anne, 1888; *Architecture* (024)
- 018 C House;** 0689 CR 23; Upright & wing, c.1880; *Architecture* (024)
- 019 C Farm;** 0635 CR 35; Side-gable, double-pile, 1927; Outbuildings: brooder house, English barn, garage, smokehouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)



10005 Constructed in 1919, this livestock barn was built by the current owner's grandfather and retains its original cyprus siding.



10010 Barker's Chapel is a simple gable-front structure with all original, stained glass windows.



10015 This upright & wing house features simple, but intact details.



10023 St. Michael's Church was built in 1921 in the Romanesque Revival style and features a striking steeple.

020 N Hamman Farm; 0949 CR 35; Single-pen, c.1847 (Thomas Hamman, builder); Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, house 1908; *Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (024)

021 C Meyer Farm; 0768 CR 45; Post-war, 1939; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)

022 C Farm; 4695 CR 6; Side-gabled bungalow, c.1925; Outbuildings: machine shed, potato barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (259)



10025 This Italianate house is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond (rare for the county) and features most of its original windows and doors.

023 N St. Michael's Church, Pastor's House, & Cemetery; 1098 CR 39; Steeple-front Romanesque Revival, 1921 (Peter Dederichs, architect/Leo Herman, contractor); House: L-plan, 1936; Cemetery: 1881-present; *Architecture, Art, Religion* (664)

024 N George Duncan Farm; 3138 CR 10; T-plan/Queen Anne, 1898; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, granary, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

025 N Skelly House; 2356 CR 10; T-plan/Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture* (664)

026 N Clark Farm; 2497 CR 10; Gabled-ell, 1906-08; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, Indian mound c.900; *Agriculture, Architecture, Social History* (664)

027 C Farm; 1320 CR 27; T-plan, c.1885; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, granary, machine shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

028 C Stoey Dairy Farm; 1349 CR 27; Upright & wing, c.1880; Outbuildings: dairy barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

029 C Farm; 1256 CR 35; Upright & wing, c.1890, 1950; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, granary, machine shed, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

030 C School No. 5; 1293 CR 12; Cross-plan, c.1890; *Architecture, Education* (664)

031 C Farm; CR 12; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1945; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, English barn, granary, grain bin, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)

032 C Farm; 1469 CR 41; Upright & wing/Italianate, c.1885; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)

033 N House; 2640 CR 14; American foursquare, 1910; *Architecture* (664)

034 C House; 1744 CR 27; Upright & wing, c.1885; *Architecture* (664)

035 C Shoemaker Farm; 1650 CR 35; Lazy-T, c.1895; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, granary, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

036 C Farm; 4111 CR 16; Gabled-ell, c.1880; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, granary, milk house, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

037 C Hammond Farm; 4339 CR 16; T-plan, c.1850/c.1890/c.1920; Outbuildings: bank basement barn, corn crib, garage, spring house, sawmill; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)

038 C Brechbill Farm; 1983 CR 35 & 1975 CR 35; Queen Anne, 1897 (John Ricketts, builder); Outbuildings: chicken house, house, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

039 C Farm; 1966 CR 31; Italianate, 1876; Outbuildings: chicken house, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)



10037 The Hammond Farm features this bank/basement barn that has a gambrel roof with flared, projecting eaves.



10043 The Rempiss House is a dormer-front bungalow that features original clapboard siding and exposed rafter tails.



10046 This Italianate home, along with other outbuildings of the Walker Farm, was deteriorated when the current owners bought the property. It has since been stabilized and is being restored.



10052 This Queen Anne cottage is well-maintained and retains its original clapboard siding, doors, decorative moldings, and porch.

- 040 C Farm;** 2030 CR 27; Gabled-ell, c.1889; Outbuildings: chicken house, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 041 C Cedar Lake Cemetery;** CR 20; c.1840-present; *Religion* (664)
- 042 C School;** 2116 CR 27; Italianate, c.1890; *Architecture, Education* (664)
- 043 N Rempiss Farm;** 2180 CR 31; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1925; Outbuilding: barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 044 C James McCan Farm;** 2122 CR 35; Hall & parlor, c.1870; Outbuildings: chicken house, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 045 C Walker Farm;** 2146 CR 39; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, granary, grain bin, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 046 N Walker Farm;** 2202 SR 427; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1855; Outbuildings: corn crib, English barn, shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 047 C House;** 2052 CR 43; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1921; *Architecture* (086)
- 048 N Farm;** 2205 CR 39; Greek Revival, 1860; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)

- 049 N Rempiss House;** 2249 CR 31; Greek Revival, 1852; Outbuildings: garages, shed; *Architecture* (664)
- 050 C House & Cabin;** 2270 CR 27; Upright & wing, c.1890; 1 ½ hall & parlor, c.1890; *Architecture* (664)
- 051 N Rempiss-Miller Farm;** 2360 CR 31; Italianate, 1858/c.1920; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 052 N Farm;** 2358 CR 35; Queen Anne cottage, c.1896; Outbuilding: barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 053 C House;** 4633 CR 22; Pyramidal-ell, c.1895; Outbuildings: garage, machine shed, privy; *Architecture* (086)

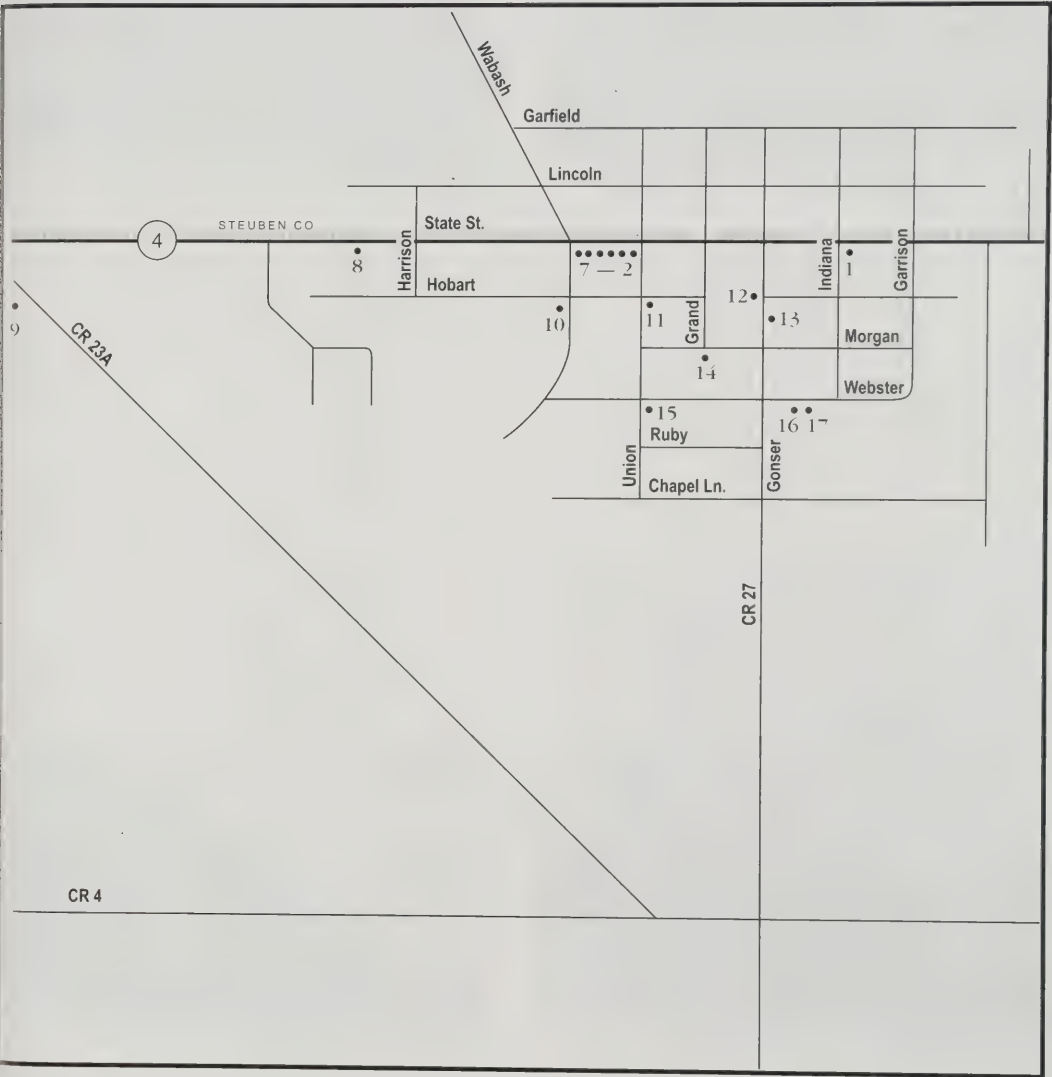


10051 The Rempiss-Miller Farm is in excellent condition; the land it is built on is part of the old Rempiss family estate.



10055 This Italianate house has elaborate decoration for a rural area. It features original doors and windows, ornate brackets, and decorative machine-cut porch details.

Ashley Scattered Sites (11001-017)



The town of Ashley is located on the Steuben County line in the northwest part of DeKalb County. Ashley was platted in 1892 by the Wabash Railroad and experienced rapid growth. The Indiana Improvement Company bought land and established the division of the Wabash Railroad that runs along the northern boundary of DeKalb County. The president of the Railroad Company was Ossian W. Ashley, for whom the town was named. The new railroad and the technology that accompanied it drew a large influx of people to the area. Prosperity continued for about fifteen years, but in 1907, the Wabash Railroad moved its division point to Montpelier, Ohio, and Ashley's growth slowed.

Despite losing the railroad, Ashley continued to thrive as a small town because of its location along the heavily traveled US Highway 4 and Interstate 69. Ashley has been successful in recruiting industry to the area, furthering the town's prosperity. Ashley is known as the home of the Smiley Face and in recognition, its water tower is painted bright yellow with two large happy faces on each side, clearly recognizable from I-69.



The north side of State Street in Ashley looking east, c.1914. *Smith Collection*

ASHLEY SCATTERED SITES (11001-017)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House;** 302 E State St.; T-plan/Craftsman, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (024)
- 002 C Commercial Building;** 220 W State St.; 19th century commercial, c.1890; *Architecture, Commerce* (024)
- 003 N Commercial Building;** 216 W State St.; 19th century commercial, c.1880; *Architecture, Commerce* (024)
- 004 N Commercial Building;** 214 W State St.; 20th century commercial, c.1915; *Architecture, Commerce* (024)
- 005 C Doc Geddis Building;** 210 W State St.; Parapet-front/Craftsman, c.1920; *Architecture, Commerce* (024)
- 006 C Commercial Building;** 208 W State St.; Queen Anne, c.1885; *Architecture, Commerce* (024)



11010 This T-plan house is constructed of rock-faced concrete block and has a wonderfully preserved porch.

- 007 C Commercial Building;** 204 State St.; 19th century commercial, c.1885; *Architecture, Commerce* (024)
- 008 C House;** 508 SR 4; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (024)
- 009 C St. John's Reformed Church;** 0027 CR 23; Side-steeple/Gothic Revival, 1870/1916; *Architecture, Religion* (024)
- 010 N House;** 202 S Wabash Ave.; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1910; *Architecture* (024)



11003 This commercial building retains its original doors and second-story windows, which is rare for the area.



11011 The Church of Christ retains its original clapboard siding, stained glass windows, and decorative vertical boards in the tower.



11014 The First Methodist Episcopal Church retains beautiful stained glass windows.

- 011 N Church of Christ;** W Hobart St.; Steepled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1880; *Architecture, Religion* (024)
- 012 C House;** 202 S Gonser Ave.; T-plan, c.1895; *Architecture* (024)
- 013 C House;** 207 S Gonser Ave.; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1885; Outbuildings: garage, shed; *Architecture* (024)
- 014 C First Methodist Episcopal Church;** W Morgan St.; Steepled-ell/Late Gothic Revival, 1913; *Architecture, Religion* (024)
- 015 C House;** 120 W Webster St.; T-plan, c.1885; *Architecture* (024)
- 016 C House;** 104 E Webster St.; Cornbelt cube, c.1900; *Architecture* (024)
- 017 C House;** 106 E Webster St.; T-plan, c.1890; *Architecture* (024)



The south side of State Street in Ashley looking east, c.1914. *Smith Collection*

Map of Fairfield County, Ohio, showing 51 numbered points of interest. The map includes a grid with vertical labels CR 5, CR 9, CR 11, CR 13, CR 15, CR 17, CR 19, CR 23 and horizontal labels CR 2, CR 4, CR 6, CR 8, CR 10, CR 12, CR 14, CR 16, CR 18, CR 20, CR 24. A north arrow is in the top left. Key features include 'Lower Story Lake', 'Upper Story Lake', 'Fairfield center', and 'Indian Lake'. A road labeled '327' and a shield with '6' are also shown.

Local records indicate that members of the Story family were the first permanent residents of Fairfield Township, settling along its northern border. Williard Childs, another early settler, first came to DeKalb County in 1837 from New York. He purchased 120 acres of land on Section 27 and then went to work in Fort Wayne to earn enough money to pay for his trip back home to New York. Childs returned to Indiana in 1844 to pay taxes and review his land purchase. After spending time in the area, Childs decided to make Fairfield Township his permanent home. By this time, other pioneers had moved to the area, including George Powell, who was elected the first Justice of the Peace for Fairfield Township. After 1850, an influx of settlers inundated the township, and land clearing and building construction began with a rush.

Fairfield Center, located in the center of the township was never formally plotted, but was an important place of business in Fairfield Township. A post office opened there in 1852, but closed in 1906 when service was transferred to Corunna.

German settlers founded the Zion Lutheran Church in 1851, and the congregation erected a log building in 1852 on the site where the school now stands (15034). The main section of the current church building was later constructed in 1859.

The township boasts several impressive barns, including the county's only polygonal barn, the Wiltout Barn (15035), and an interesting rainbow roof barn (15047).

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (15001-051)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Ashley Hudson Church;** 2372 CR 23; Gable-front, c.1940; *Architecture, Religion* (024)
- 002 C Farm;** 1124 SR 4; Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c.1880; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 003 C Barn;** SR 327 & SR 4; T-plan dairy barn, c.1920; *Agriculture* (615)
- 004 N House;** CR 2; Italianate, 1884; *Architecture* (615)
- 005 C Farm;** 0297 CR 2; T-plan/Gothic Revival, c.1890; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, corn crib; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 006 C Farm;** CR 2 & CR 5; Upright & wing, c.1880; Outbuilding: chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 007 N Farm;** 0592 SR 327; Upright & wing, 1879 1930; Outbuildings: carriage house, chicken house, hog house, Schweitzer barn, spring house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)



15004 This Italianate house was built in 1884; it features arched window openings and decorative brackets supporting overhanging eaves.



15007 This Upright & wing house features a beautiful Italianate era porch.

- 008 C Farm;** 0307 CR 11; 1 ½ New England cottage, c.1870; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, granary, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 009 C House;** CR 19; Upright & wing, c.1930; Outbuilding: summer kitchen; *Architecture* (024)
- 010 C Farm;** 2027 CR 4; Gable-front & shed, c.1910; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 011 N Perkins Farm;** CR 11; Italianate, 1881; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn 1890; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 012 C House;** Story Lake; Single-pen, c.1940; Outbuildings: privy, shed; *Architecture* (615)
- 013 C House;** 9 Story Lake; Side-gable, c.1920; *Architecture* (615)
- 014 C House;** 16 Story Lake; Lazy-T cottage, c.1940; *Architecture* (615)
- 015 C House;** 1049 CR 4; I-house, c.1860; *Architecture* (615)
- 016 C Farm;** 1462 CR 9A; Upright & wing, c.1890; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 017 C Farm;** 0884 CR 4; Midwest box, c.1880; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)

- 018 C Farm;** 0338 CR 4; American foursquare, c.1920; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, corn crib, garage, sheds; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 019 C Farm;** 0689 CR 5; Side-gable, c.1930; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, spring house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 020 N Farm;** 0669 CR 11; Upright & wing/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: chicken house, drive-thru corn crib, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (615)
- 021 C Farm;** 0684 CR 23; Upright & wing/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, garage, shed, wash house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (024)
- 022 N Farm;** 1675 CR 8; Greek Revival, c.1855; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garages, machine shed, privy, summer kitchen, worker's cottage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 023 C Farm;** 0861 CR 9A; T-plan, c.1880; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 024 N Farm;** 1021 CR 8; Upright & wing/Greek Revival; c.1863; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen, windmill; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 025 N Farm;** 0830 CR 8; Upright & wing/Italianate, 1873; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, corn crib, drive-thru corn crib, garage, hog house, machine shed, privy, pumphouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)



15011 The Perkins Farm has been in the same family for over 120 years. This excellently preserved bank/basement barn was built in 1890 and features a rubble fieldstone foundation.



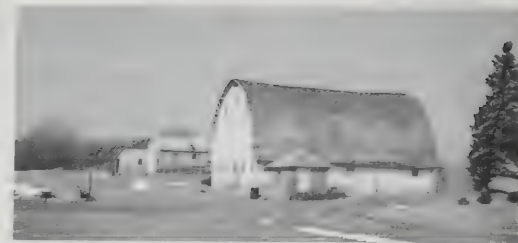
15034 The Zion Lutheran Church has pointed arch windows, characteristic of the Gothic Revival style.

- 026 C Farm;** 0623 CR 8; Upright & wing/Classical Revival/Craftsman, c.1880; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, hog house, machine shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 027 C House;** CR 8; New England cottage, c.1910; *Architecture* (133)
- 028 C Farm;** 1002 CR 15; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, granary, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 029 C House;** 1051 CR 15; Central-passage, c.1860; *Architecture* (664)
- 030 C House;** 1248 CR 23; Italianate, c.1885; *Architecture* (664)
- 031 C Fairfield Cemetery;** CR 12; c.1850-present; Outbuilding: maintenance shed; *Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (133)
- 032 C House;** 1349 CR 12; L-plan/Free Classic, c.1900; *Architecture* (133)
- 033 C House;** 1311 CR 12; Free Classic, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (133)
- 034 N Zion Lutheran Church, School, & Cemetery;** 0189 CR 12; Center-steeple/Greek Revival/Gothic Revival, 1859/1925; School: Craftsman, 1925; Cemetery: c.1852-present; *Architecture, Education, Religion* (133)
- 035 -- Maria & Franklin Wiltout Polygonal Barn;** 0209 CR 16; Polygonal barn, 1910; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133) **NR** [subsequently altered]

- 036 C House;** 1602 CR 5; Upright & wing, 1900/1920; *Architecture* (133)
- 037 N Farm;** 0841 CR 16; T-plan/Italianate, c.1860; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 038 C Farm;** CR 14; Georgian plan/Italianate, c.1868; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 039 C Farm;** 1931-1933 CR 13; Upright & wing/Greek Revival, c.1860; Outbuildings: English barn, privy, smokehouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 040 C Farm;** 0540 CR 20; Hall & parlor, c.1910; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, shed, windmill; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 041 C Farm;** 1195 CR 20; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, privy, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 042 C Farm;** 2078 CR 13; Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, pump-house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 043 C Farm;** 2140 CR 13; Double-entry, double-pile, c.1900; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, milk house, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)



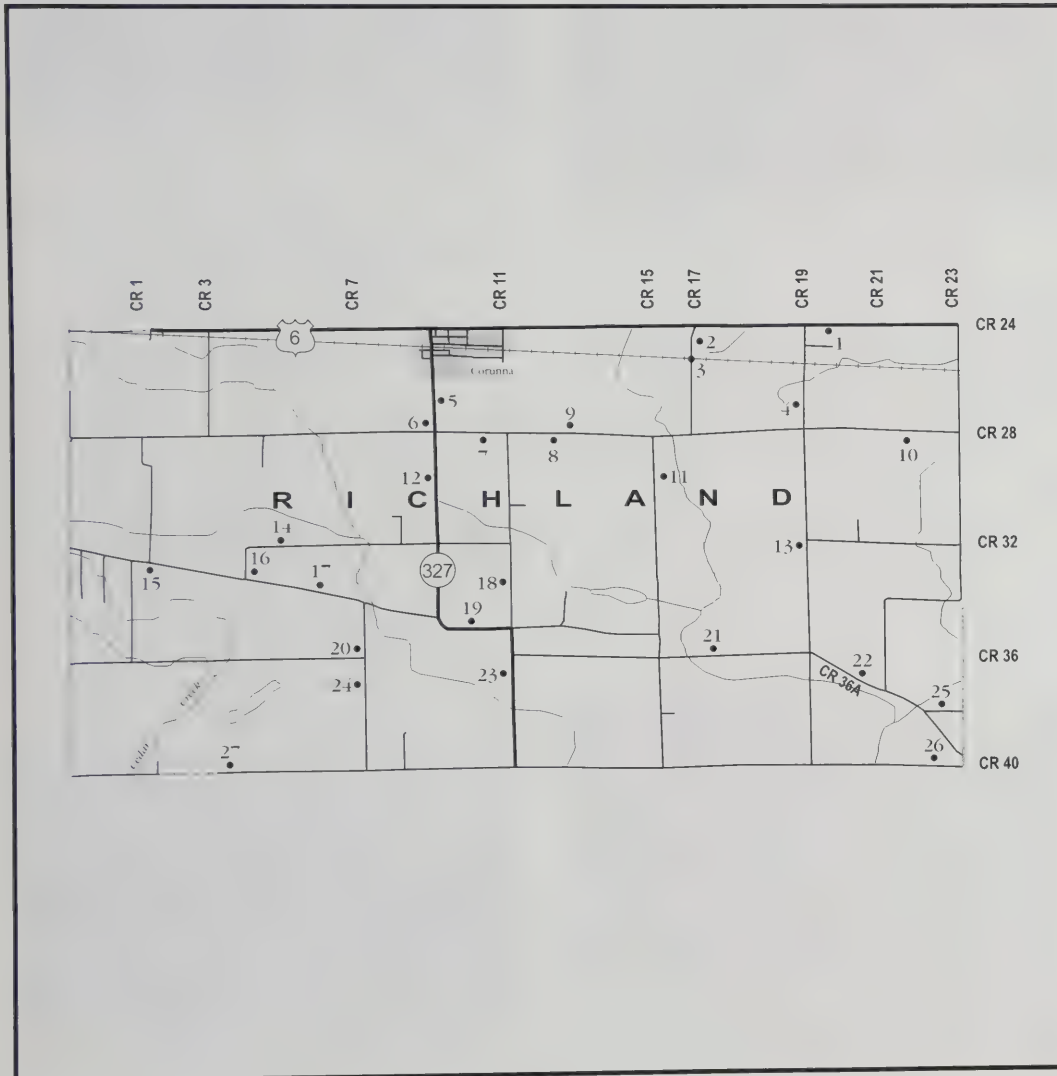
15037 This Italianate house has round arch windows with limestone and brick sills, decorative brackets supporting overhanging eaves, and a limestone water table between the first and second stories.



15047 This transverse-frame barn has a rainbow roof covered with wood shingles and historic lightning rods.

- 044 N Henney Farm;** 2250 CR 13; California bungalow/Craftsman, c.1840/c.1930; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, granary, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 045 N Farm;** 2260 CR 17; Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: drive-thru corncrib, granary, grain bin; *Agriculture, Architecture* (644)
- 046 C Cemetery;** CR 20; c.1862; *Religion* (644)
- 047 N Barn;** CR 19; Transverse-frame/bank rainbow roof barn, c.1915; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, garage, milk house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 048 C House;** 1791 US 6; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (133)
- 049 C House;** US 6; Italianate, c.1870; *Architecture* (133)
- 050 C Farm;** 0913 US 6; Upright & wing, c.1865; Outbuildings: English barn, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 051 N Stonebreaker Farm;** 2432 SR 327; Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: chicken house, garage, stable, wood shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)

Richland Township (20001-027)



Richland Township, located in the west-central part of DeKalb County, was first settled in 1836 by Joseph Miller, and formally organized in 1837. In 1876, the formation of Keyser Township took twelve of Richland's sections; therefore, Richland is a twenty-four-section township. Because the land in Richland was somewhat hilly and contained large amounts of sand and clay, it was not well suited for agriculture. However, the clay in the soil proved useful for making bricks and tile.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, originally named the Air Line, later named the New York Central, was completed in 1858 and was the first railroad to run through DeKalb County. This railroad ran along the northern border of Richland Township from east to west. This railroad, now called the Norfolk and Southern, still exists and runs under the historic wood truss bridge on State Road 327 at Corunna (21003).

The railroad brought commercial strength and vitality to Richland Township, which resulted in the formation of two towns, Sedan and Corunna. Sedan, originally called Lawrence, sprang up in the late 1850s. Its name changed to Iba, and later Sedan, because there was already a Lawrence in Indiana. Sedan was laid out by H. S. Hine, who donated lots to settlers. Hine also ran a steam saw mill in Sedan, which was one of many businesses located in the town. Other businesses included several stores and factories, a hotel, grist mill, wagon shop, casket maker, brewery, brick yard, and a manufacturer of washing machines. Sedan grew quickly until the 1880s when a fire destroyed the grain elevator, the grist mill, and a few of the stores and factories. After the fire, many people moved to other parts of the county to restart their businesses. The township's other community, Corunna, has persevered to the present.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (20001-027)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Motor Inn;** 2056 US 6; c.1945; *Architecture, Transportation* (664)
- 002 N House;** 2549 CR 17; Upright & wing/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (664)
- 003 N Railroad Bridge;** Over CR 17; 1914 (King Bridge Company, builder); *Engineering, Transportation* (664)
- 004 C Sedan Cemetery;** CR 19; c.1830-present; *Art, Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (664)
- 005 C House;** 2763 SR 327; T-plan, c.1890; *Architecture* (133)
- 006 C House;** 0988 CR 28; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1885; Outbuilding: summer kitchen; *Architecture* (133)
- 007 N Farm;** 1132 CR 28; American foursquare/Prairie, c.1920; Outbuildings: brooder house, garage, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 008 C Farm;** 1328 CR 28; Double-pen, c.1890; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, garage, machine shed, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 009 C Farm;** 1355 CR 28; Upright & wing/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken houses, drive-thru corn crib, silo, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)



20013 This transom window belongs to a Craftsman style school on CR 19 that is now a residence.



20021 This Italianate house features a square cupola with a pyramidal roof.

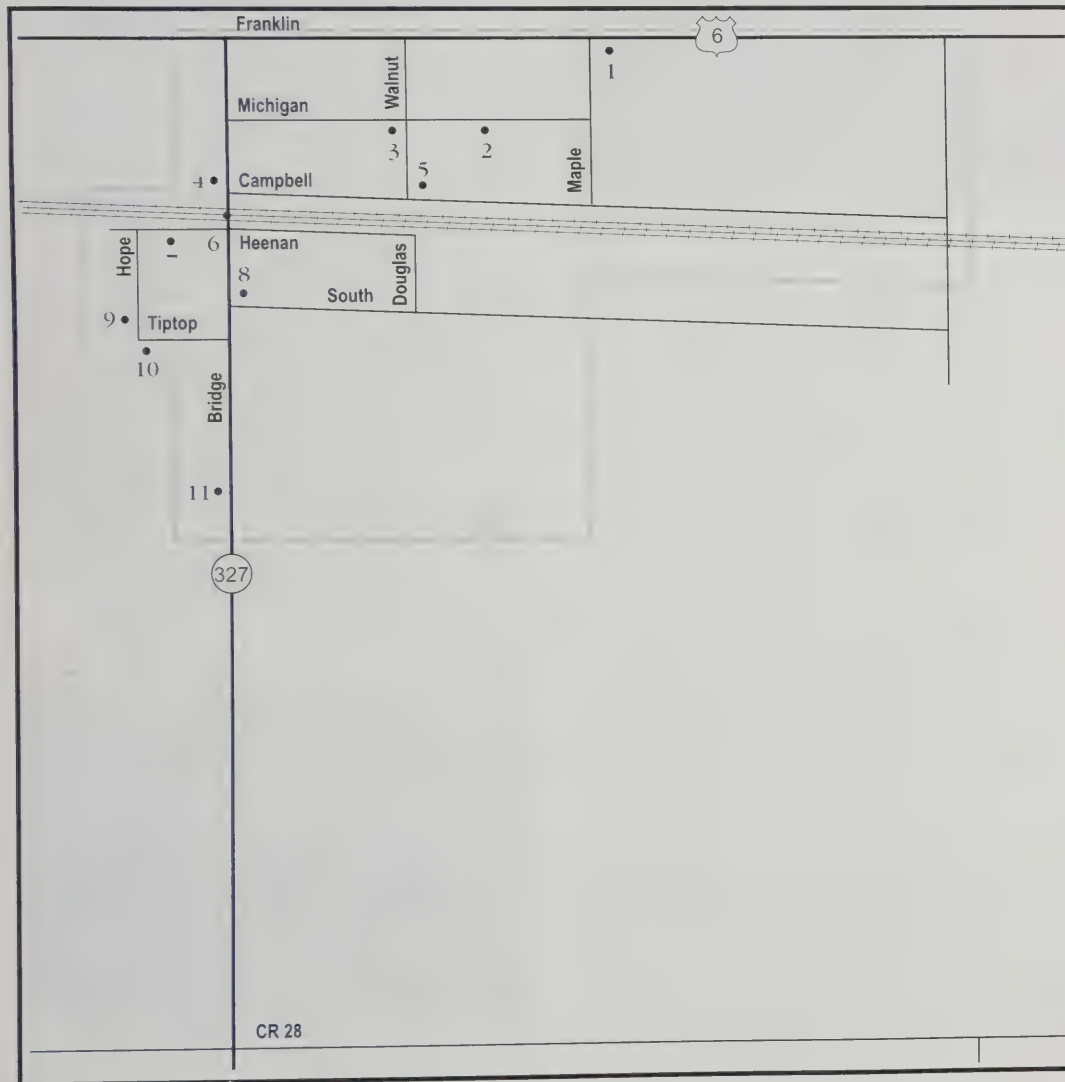
- 010 N Barn;** 2270 CR 28; Schweitzer barn, c.1900; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, pump-house, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 011 C Farm;** 3031 CR 15; Hall & parlor, c.1870; Outbuildings: garage, rainbow roof barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 012 C Corunna Cemetery;** SR 327; 1832-present; *Religion, Social History* (133)
- 013 N School;** CR 19; Craftsman, c.1910; *Architecture, Education* (664)
- 014 C House;** 0585 CR 32; Gabled-ell, c.1900; *Architecture* (133)
- 015 C House;** 0260 CR 34; T-plan, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (133)
- 016 C Chicken House;** 0509 CR 34; c.1920; Outbuildings: corn crib, shed; *Agriculture* (133)
- 017 C Farm;** 0695 CR 34; Saltbox, c.1855; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, drive-thru corn crib, garage, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 018 N Farm;** 3462 CR 11; 1 1/2 New England cottage/Greek Revival, c.1850; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, corn crib, garage, granary, machine shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 019 C Church & Cemetery;** 3583 SR 327; Center-steeple, c.1910; Cemetery: c.1850-c.1981; *Architecture, Art, Religion* (133)

- 020 C House;** 0759 CR 36; Lazy-T cottage, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (133)
- 021 N House;** 1755 CR 36; Cross-plan/Italianate, c.1860; *Architecture* (664)
- 022 N Farm;** 2117 CR 36A; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1920; Outbuildings: bank basement barn, hog house, milk house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 023 C Farm;** 3756 SR 327; Saltbox, c.1870; Outbuildings: English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 024 C Farm;** 3814 CR 7; Lazy-T, c.1900; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, drive-thru corn cribs, English barn, garage, hog house, machine shed, milk house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 025 C Farm;** 2347 CR 38; 1 1/2 saddlebag, c.1860; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 026 O DeKalb County Home;** 2315 CR 40; Neo-classical, 1908 (Griffith & Fair, architects Fred J. Rump, contractor); Outbuildings: chapel, milk house, summer kitchen; *Architecture, Health/Medicine* (664)
- 027 C Brechbill House;** CR 40; Italianate, c.1889; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, drive-thru corn crib, garage, iron fence, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)



20026 The DeKalb County Home, built in 1908, is still used today. The grounds and other buildings are also well maintained.

Corunna Scattered Sites (21001-011)



The town of Corunna can be located on DeKalb County maps as early as 1858 because it was a stop for trains of the New York Central Railroad. However, it was not until 1859 that J.B. Frothingham from Brooklyn, New York, bought land and laid out the lots for Corunna, which was officially incorporated in 1902. Frothingham likely named the town after the Battle of Corunna during the Napoleonic Wars, though there are other theories.

Culkin's Tile Mill, a popular local industry located in Corunna, used local clay to make bricks and tile. Later, the facility produced cement blocks. Other businesses in Corunna included several stores, a grist-mill, saw mill, blacksmith, wagon and repair shop, barbershop, saloon, meat market, hotel, bank, theater, creameries, and an undertaker.

Corunna's first school was built in 1861 on land donated by J.B. Frothingham and built with bricks from Culkin's Tile Mill. Because of increasing enrollment, the school quickly outgrew the building and was replaced in 1892.

By the turn of the century, Corunna was perceived as a small, but progressive, town. Although its population was only around 300 in 1914, Corunna boasted three schools, two lodges, a bank, telephone and electricity companies, a flour mill, saw mill, and even a hotel. In addition, it was home to two manufacturing plants, the Corunna Bedding Co., which produced household goods, and Like-Hart Industries, which manufactured food processors. In the 1940s, Corunna established a town government.

CORRUNA SCATTERED SITES (21001-011)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House;** Franklin St.; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (133)
- 002 C Church;** 210 Michigan St.; Gable-front, c.1880; *Architecture, Religion* (133)
- 003 C House;** Michigan St.; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (133)
- 004 C Commercial Building;** 103 Bridge St.; Two-part commercial block, c.1890; *Architecture, Commerce* (133)
- 005 C McDonnell House;** 203 Campbell St.; Lazy-T, c.1880/c.1915; Outbuildings: double-pen house c.1860, garages; *Architecture* (133)
- 006 N Bridge;** Bridge St.; Pony truss, c.1915; *Engineering, Transportation* (133)
- 007 C House;** Depot St.; Gable-front, c.1905; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (133)

- 008 N House;** 101 South St.; T-plan/Eastlake, c.1905; Outbuilding: carriage house; *Architecture* (133)
- 009 C House;** 202 Hope St.; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuilding: carriage house; *Architecture* (133)
- 010 C House;** 111 Tip Top St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; Outbuilding: log cabin c.1860; *Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (133)



21006 This is the only pony truss iron bridge remaining in the county.

- 011 N Farm;** Bridge St.; American foursquare, c.1910; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, milk house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)



21008 This carriage house retains its original clapboard walls and standing seam copper roof. The accompanying house is a virtually unaltered resource.

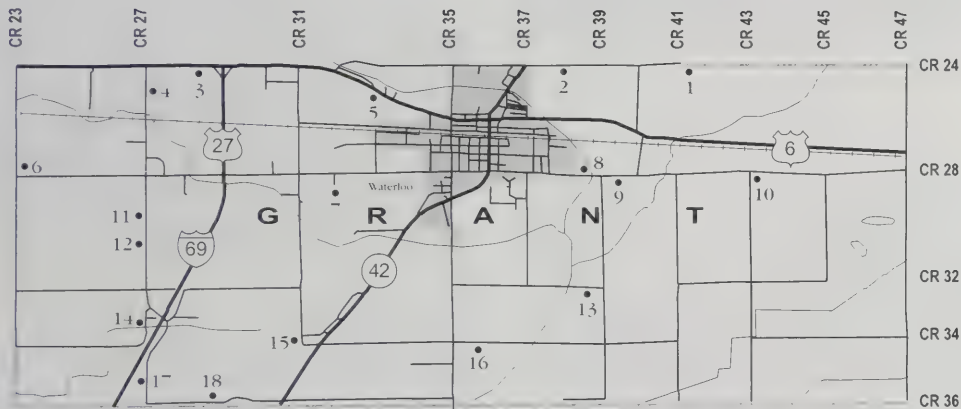


21011 This American foursquare has original windows, wood clapboard siding, and a historic doorbell.



The Milo J. Thomas Store in Corunna, c.1910. The building housed general and hardware stores, a bank, telephone exchange, and electrical generating equipment. *Smith Collection*

Grant Township (25001-018)



Grant Township, which includes the town of Waterloo, is located in the center of DeKalb County and was originally part of Union Township. Auburn, the county seat was also located in Union Township. Because Waterloo and Auburn were only 4.5 miles apart and nearly the same size, taxpayers petitioned the county commissioners to create Grant Township in 1889. The fact that Auburn was predominately Republican, and Waterloo predominately Democratic, further encouraged the division into two townships. Waterloo nearly became DeKalb County's seat because it had a railroad and Auburn did not. However, after the construction of three new railroads intersecting in the vicinity of Auburn, the citizens dropped the debate and Auburn retained the coveted title.

Because Grant and Union townships were once united, they share a common history of early settlement and development. Wesley Park made the first improvement to the land, erecting a board shanty close to Cedar Creek, near present-day Waterloo. Shortly after Park built his shanty, other settlers established residency in the area and Grant Township steadily grew in population.

After 1856 when the rail tracks were laid down by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, Grant Township experienced an economic boom and a period of great prosperity. The Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw Railroad intersected the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern Railroad in Waterloo and the town quickly became an important transportation and shipping center. As a result of this status, Grant Township enjoyed economic success, including the establishment of several new commercial and industrial businesses, and the construction of new buildings and houses.

Reflecting its importance as a railroad shipping center, Waterloo retains two notable historic train depots (26030, 26035). In addition, the township

Today, Waterloo retains a significant number of historic structures, including two of the finest examples of Gothic Revival architecture in DeKalb County (26007, 26008). It is also home to the only Amtrak station in the area (26030).

WATERLOO SCATTERED SITES (26001-058)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Maplewood/Waterloo Cemetery;** N Center St.; c.1840-present; Outbuildings: shed, tomb; *Exploration/Settlement, Military, Religion, Social History* (664)
- 002 N Farm;** 490 Lockhart St.; Lazy-T, c.1900; Outbuilding: barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 003 C House;** 595 N Wayne St.; English cottage, c.1940; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 004 C House;** 580 N Wayne St.; Italianate, c.1885; *Architecture* (664)
- 005 C House;** 135 Lockhart St.; Cape Cod, c.1930; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 006 C House;** 435 N Sheridan St.; Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; *Architecture* (664)
- 007 N House;** 480 W Union St.; Gothic Revival, c.1862; *Architecture* (664)



26007 This house and its neighbor (26008) are fine examples of the Gothic Revival style in DeKalb County and have been well preserved. According to the current owner, the two houses were built for a father and son around 1862, and bricks used for their construction were fired on-site.



26009 This house is virtually unaltered and retains its original clapboard siding and wood shingles, porch, windows, and door.

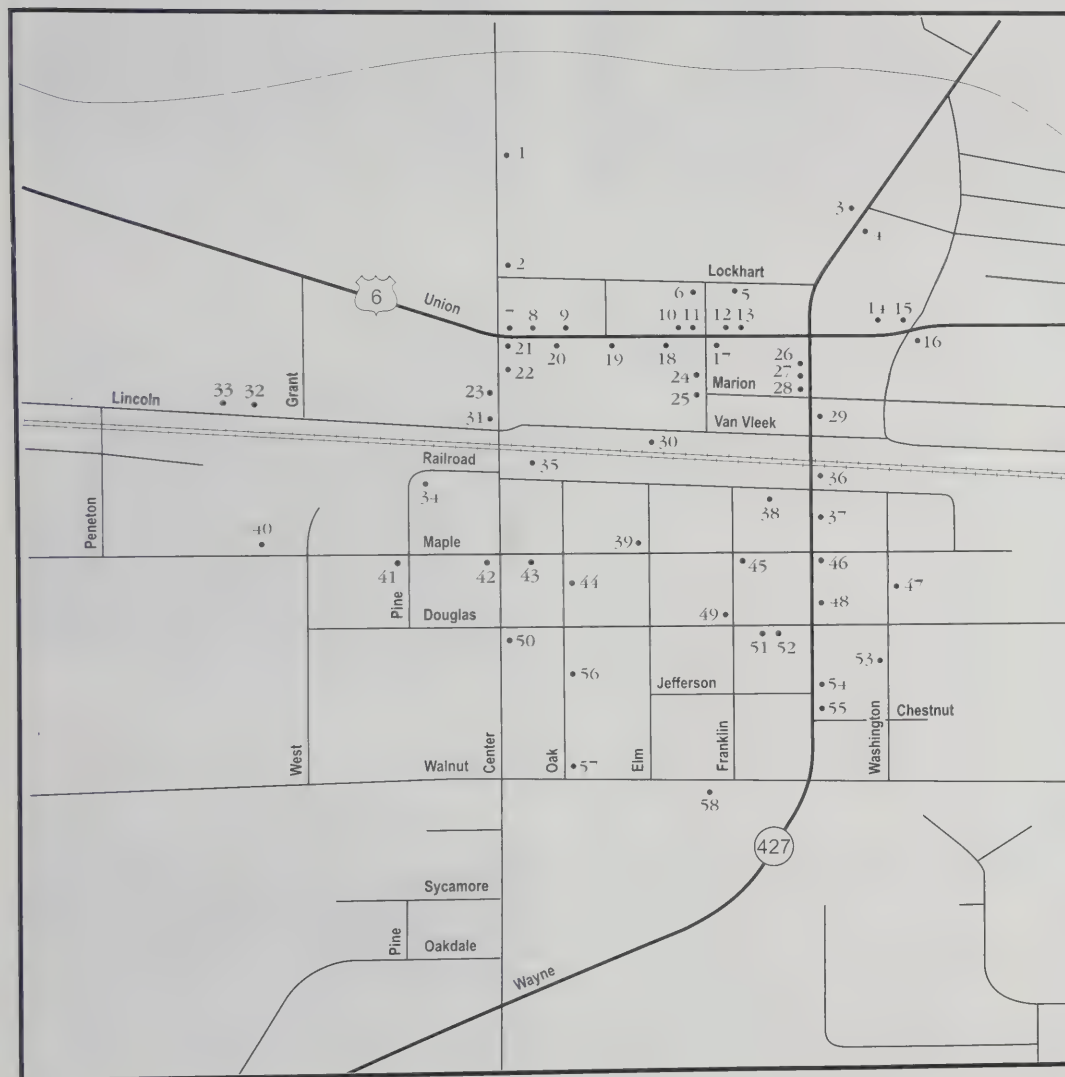
- 008 O House;** W Union St.; Gothic Revival, c.1862; *Architecture* (664)
- 009 N House;** 320 W Union St.; Gable-front, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 010 C House;** 220 W Union St.; Free Classic, c.1880; *Architecture* (664)
- 011 N House;** W Union St.; Free Classic, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, privy, shed; *Architecture* (664)
- 012 C House;** 160 W Union St.; Colonial Revival, c.1940; *Architecture* (664)
- 013 C House;** 140 W Union St.; Gable-front & shed/Italianate, c.1870; *Architecture* (664)
- 014 C House;** E Union St.; Cape Cod, c.1945; *Architecture* (664)
- 015 C House;** 190 E Union St.; Gable-front, c.1890; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 016 N House;** 380 Washington St.; English cottage, c.1930; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 017 C House;** 185 W Union St.; Upright & wing, c.1905; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)

- 018 C House;** 225 W Union St.; T-plan, c.1880; *Architecture* (664)
- 019 C House;** 285 W Union St.; Lazy-T, c.1890; *Architecture* (664)
- 020 C House;** 305 W Union St.; Upright & wing/Queen Anne, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 021 C House;** 475 W Union St.; Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 022 C House;** 330 S Center St.; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (664)
- 023 N House;** 335 S Center St.; Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 024 C House;** 325 S Sheridan St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 025 C Garage;** Sheridan St.; 20th century functional, c.1920; *Architecture, Commerce* (664)
- 026 C Commercial Building;** Wayne St.; Parapet-front, c.1910; *Architecture, Commerce* (664)
- 027 C Commercial Building;** Wayne St.; Parapet-front, c.1925; *Architecture, Commerce* (664)
- 028 C Commercial Building;** Wayne St.; Italianate, c.1890; *Architecture, Commerce* (664)
- 029 C Commercial Building;** Wayne St.; Late 19th century functional, c.1885; *Architecture, Commerce* (664)
- 030 N Waterloo Depot;** Van Vleet St.; Side-gable Craftsman, c.1910; *Architecture, Transportation* (664)



26016 This high-style English Cottage is unique to Waterloo and is unaltered. It retains an original slate roof, rounded arch door, and casement windows.

Waterloo Scattered Sites (26001-058)



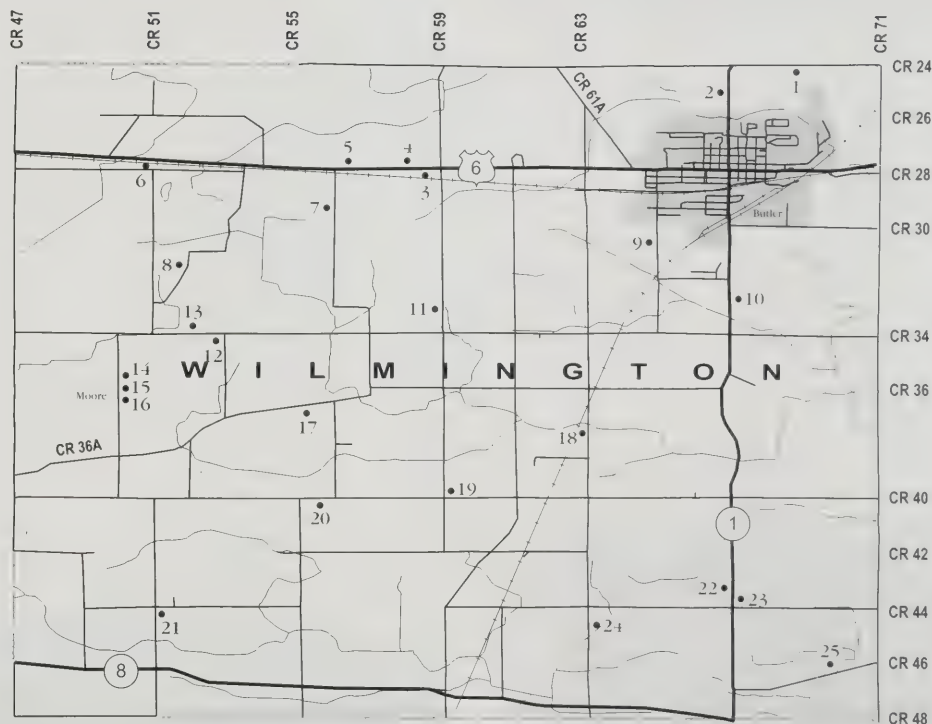
In 1838, Wesley Park, a future resident of Auburn and the sheriff of DeKalb County, made the first improvement on the land that encompasses present-day Waterloo. Believing it was an ideal locale for the establishment of a new community, Park erected a board shanty on the outer limits of Uniontown. The shanty's location was near the state road that connects Fort Wayne to Angola. Shortly after Park erected his shanty, other settlers established residency in the vicinity and the new community quickly grew. By the 1850s, the area had developed into a flourishing village, and in 1856, Frederick Krum laid out the original plat of Waterloo.

However, as Krum was platting the town, Waterloo experienced a tremendous population boom, primarily due to the construction of the Air Line Railroad. Miles Waterman and John Hornberger laid out a second plat for Waterloo later the same year. The town was so successful and prosperous that it nearly became the county seat, losing to Auburn only after the construction of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad.

Due to the town's relationship with the railroad, the first public structure erected in Waterloo was the railroad office. Shortly thereafter, Eli Williamson built the first permanent dwelling on the southwest corner of Maple and Franklin streets, and a variety of commercial, industrial, and residential structures quickly sprang up. Waterloo emerged as an important trading center for local merchants and farmers, and eventually became the third largest city in DeKalb County.

In 1911, a disastrous windstorm swept through Waterloo, completely destroying the town hall and resulting in over \$100,000 worth of damages. However, the town recovered and a new hall was built in 1912. That same year, the Carnegie Foundation donated \$9,000 for the construction of a new library (26046).

Wilmington Township (30001-025)



Wilmington Township lies in the east-central portion of DeKalb County and is traversed by Big Run Creek and three railroads: the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern, the Wabash, and the Eel River. The township's major transportation routes include U.S. Highway 6 and State Highway 1, which intersect in the center of Butler.

In 1836, Byron Bunell built the area's first log cabin. Shortly after Bunell built his cabin, George Egnew and a Mr. Lonsberry also constructed cabins. However, it is Ira Allen, who built a log house in 1837, who is credited as being the first permanent white settler in the area. In September of that year, the DeKalb County commissioners formally organized Wilmington Township. By 1838, twenty-two families had settled within the township boundaries. Early settlers were drawn to Wilmington Township because of its fine oak timber, excellent grass, and fertile soil that was well suited to agriculture.

In 1856, Wilmington Township experienced a significant economic boom when the Air Line of the Michigan Southern Railroad was constructed. The prosperity of the railroad dispersed throughout the local economy, and the residents of Wilmington Township were provided the resources to start new businesses, improve their lands, drain the fields, and build new homes and outbuildings. The area's soil was fertile and suited for growing potatoes, onions, soybeans, and corn. To add to the town's prosperity, the Eel River Railroad was constructed in 1872, and the Wabash in 1892.

Today, Wilmington Township retains several significant historic structures, including two notable residential properties (30007, 30009), and the outstanding Craftsman-style Centennial School (30014).



26033 This Italianate house is very similar to its neighbor (26032) built by the same family. The home has wonderful details and is nearly unaltered, featuring original round arch windows.

- 031 N House;** 215 N Center St.; Queen Anne, c.1885; Outbuilding: English barn; *Architecture* (664)
- 032 N House;** 820 Lincoln St.; Italianate, c.1870; *Architecture* (664)
- 033 O House;** 840 Lincoln St.; Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (664)
- 034 C House;** 395 W Railroad St.; Gable-front & shed/Queen Anne, c.1900; *Architecture* (664)
- 035 N Train Depot;** Van Vleet St.; Side-gable, c.1900; *Architecture, Transportation* (664)
- 036 C Guerell Gas Station;** Wayne St.; 20th century functional, 1921; *Architecture, Commerce, Transportation* (664)
- 037 C House;** Wayne St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1905; *Architecture* (664)
- 038 C Double House;** Railroad St.; American foursquare, c.1910; *Architecture* (664)
- 039 N United Methodist Church;** 300 W Maple St.; Greek cross-plan, 1860/1912; *Architecture, Religion* (664)
- 040 C House;** 830 Maple St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (664)
- 041 C House;** 605 Maple St.; Lazy-T, c.1900; *Architecture* (664)

- 042 C House;** 505 Maple St.; Queen Anne central-passage, c.1890; *Architecture* (664)
- 043 O Goodwin-Ruegsegger House;** 425 Maple St.; Colonial Revival/Craftsman, 1918-20; Outbuildings: garage, pool, property posts; *Architecture, Landscape Architecture* (664)
- 044 C House;** 330 Oak St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1910; *Architecture* (664)
- 045 C Zerkle Farm;** Maple St.; Cross-plan/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)
- 046 O Waterloo-Grant Township Public Library;** 300 S Wayne St.; Craftsman, 1913; *Architecture, Education* (664)
- 047 C House;** Washington St.; Gable-front, c.1890; *Architecture* (664)
- 048 C House;** 350 S Wayne St.; English cottage, c.1930; *Architecture* (664)
- 049 C House;** 385 Franklin St.; Gable-front, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 050 C House;** 410 S Center St.; Side-gable, c.1910; *Architecture* (664)
- 051 N House;** 135 Douglas St.; California bungalow, c.1925; *Architecture* (664)



26039 The United Methodist Church is well maintained and in an excellent state of preservation.



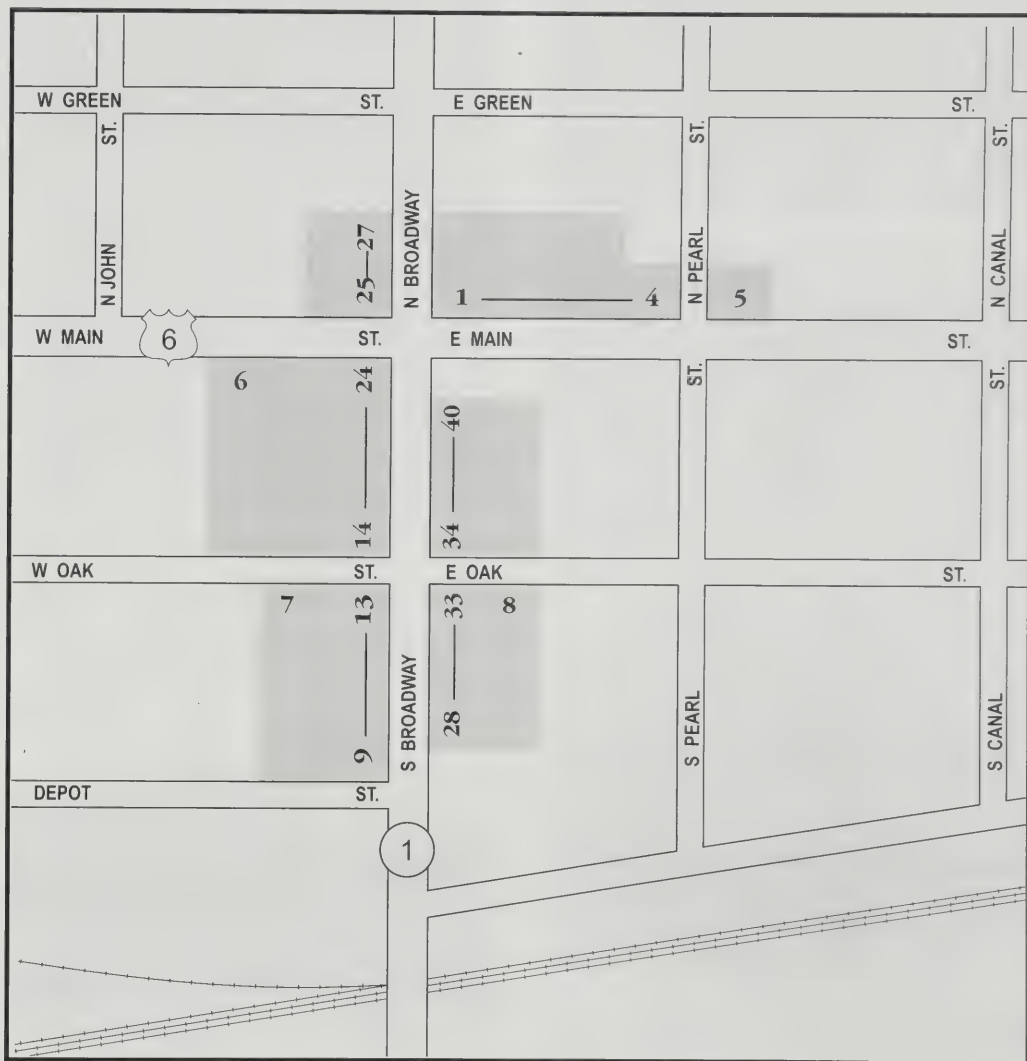
26043 The Goodwin-Ruegsegger House was built between 1918-1920 and is a copy of a house in Bay City, Michigan. The house has been well preserved with all original materials retained.

- 052 N House;** 125 Douglas St.; California bungalow, c.1925; *Architecture* (664)
- 053 C House;** 415 Washington St.; Side-gable, c.1900; *Architecture* (664)
- 054 C House;** 450 S Wayne St.; English cottage, c.1930; *Architecture* (664)
- 055 C House;** 480 S Wayne St.; T-plan bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (664)
- 056 N House;** 480 S Oak St.; Gable-front & shed Greek Revival, c.1870; *Architecture* (664)
- 057 N House;** 590 S Oak St.; Gable-front & shed Greek Revival, c.1870; *Architecture* (664)
- 058 O Farm;** 225 W Walnut St.; Greek Revival, c.1865; Outbuilding: chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (664)



26046 The Waterloo-Grant Township Public Library was built with money donated by the Carnegie Foundation; it opened in 1913.

Downtown Butler Historic District (31001-040)



Butler, founded in 1841, is located in the northeast corner of Wilmington Township. The town was originally called Norristown after Charles Norris, an early settler of Wilmington Township. About the time of the Civil War, the town was known as Jarvis; in 1866, the town was incorporated and later renamed Butler after a railroad official.

The railroad had a heavy influence on Butler and was responsible for the town's prosperity. Railroad lines included the Wabash, the Vandalia, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. With the completion of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in 1856, Butler experienced rapid growth. Throughout the 1860s, many new businesses were established and wood frame buildings constructed.

Butler boomed from the 1880s through the early part of the 1900s when the town was used as a division point for the Wabash Railroad. Many masonry buildings were erected as a result of the newfound wealth, including the Mutzfeld Harness Shop (31030), W.H. Oberlin Pool and Billiards, and the Thompson Block/Opera House (31031).

The Downtown Butler Historic District encompasses most of the town's historic commercial resources. Built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Italianate and Arts & Crafts styles influence many of Butler's commercial structures. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP SCATTEED SITES (30001-025)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Cemetery;** CR 24; 1846-1866; *Exploration Settlement, Religion* (085)
- 002 C Farm;** 2606 SR 1; T-plan/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)
- 003 C Farm;** 5926 US 6; Italianate, c.1905; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 004 C Farm;** 5853 US 6; Italianate, c.1880/c.1915; Outbuildings: corn cribs, English barn, pumphouse, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 005 C House;** 5727 US 6; Gabled-ell, c.1890; *Architecture* (086)
- 006 C Farm;** 5151 CR 28; American foursquare, c.1910; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 007 N House;** 3074 CR 57; Italianate, c.1880; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture* (086)
- 008 C Farm;** 3263 CR 53; T-plan, c.1840; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 009 N House;** 3080 CR 65; Upright & wing, c.1860; Outbuilding: smokehouse; *Architecture* (086)
- 010 C House;** 3371 SR 1; 1 ½ I-house, c.1895; *Architecture* (085)



30007 This Italianate house features segmental-arched windows and original doors.



30009 This upright and wing house retains its original doors and windows.

- 011 C Farm;** CR 59; T-plan/Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, garages, gas house, granary, pumphouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 012 C House;** 5394 CR 34; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuilding: pumphouse; *Architecture* (086)
- 013 C Farm;** CR 34; Double-entry, double-pile, c.1906; Outbuildings: chicken house, cold cellar, drive-thru corn crib, garage, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 014 O Centennial School;** 3653 CR 49; Craftsman, 1916; *Architecture, Education* (086)
- 015 C House;** 3705 CR 49; Gable-front, 1902; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture* (086)
- 016 C Mooresville General Store;** CR 49; Gable-front, c.1890; *Architecture, Commerce* (086)



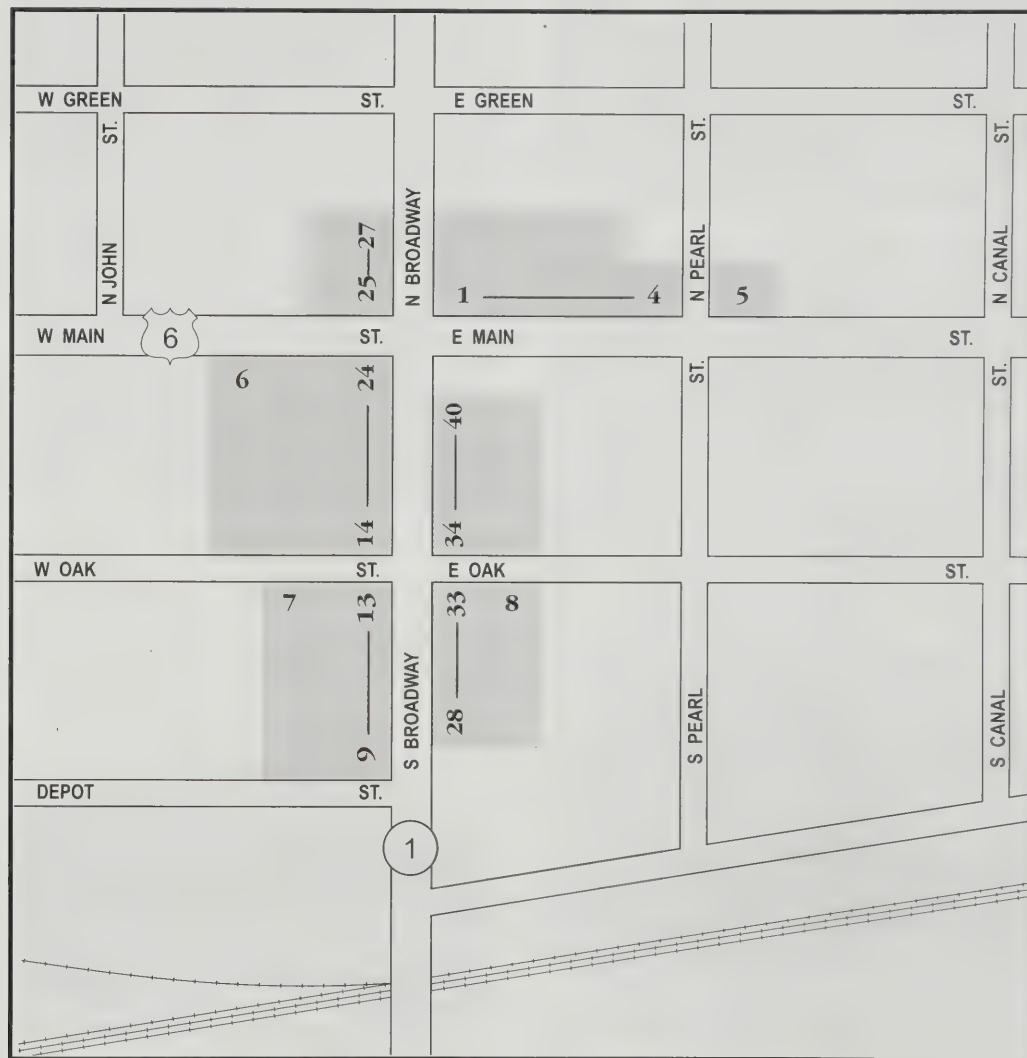
A Zimmerman automobile delivering mail near Moore, c.1910. *Smith Collection*

- 017 C Potato Barns;** 5634 CR 36 A; Transverse-frame barns, c.1950; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 018 C Cemetery;** CR 63; c.1860-c.1958; *Religion* (086)
- 019 C Mt. Pleasant Church & Cemetery;** CR 59; Side-steeple, c.1917; Cemetery: 1871-present; *Architecture, Religion* (086)
- 020 C Farm;** CR 40; Cross-gambrel square, c.1910; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, drive-thru corn crib, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (086)
- 021 C School;** 5214 CR 44; Pyramidal-roof, c.1915; *Architecture, Education* (564)
- 022 N Farm;** 4446 SR 1; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1912; Outbuildings: English barn, granary, machine shed, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)
- 023 C Farm;** 4479 SR 1; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1875; Outbuildings: English barn, privy, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)
- 024 C Farm;** 4583 CR 63; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, drive-thru corn crib, granary, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 025 C W.H. Smith Farm;** 7073 CR 46; T-plan, c.1890; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, garage, granary, machine shed, milk house, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)



30014 Centennial School was built in 1916; it features grand stairs leading to the main entry that are flanked by lion statues. A bell tower with flared eaves and a historic flagpole sits atop the hipped roof. The school has been converted to a residence in a sensitive manner.

Downtown Butler Historic District (31001-040)



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DOWNTOWN BUTLER HISTORIC DISTRICT (033-085-31001-040)

No. Rtg. Add. Description

EAST MAIN STREET (north side)

- 001 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 002 NC 101 **Store;** Modern, c.1970
- 003 C 113 **Commercial Building;** Two-part commercial block, c.1910
- 004 NC 113 **Commercial Building**
- 005 O 201 **Butler Public Library;** Arts & Crafts, 1916

WEST MAIN STREET (south side)

- 006 NC 110 **Bar**

WEST OAK STREET (north side)

No sites

EAST OAK STREET (north side)

No sites

WEST OAK STREET (south side)

- 007 NC 108 **Commercial Building;** Two-part commercial block, c.1890



31005 Butler's Carnegie Library is being renovated to house the DeKalb County Historical Society. The Arts & Crafts building was built in 1916 and has a clay tile roof, an ornate stained glass window, and original doors and windows.



31019 This Italianate building's storefront has been altered, but the intricate brick detailing of the upper floor remains intact.

EAST OAK STREET (south side)

- 008 NC NA **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1930

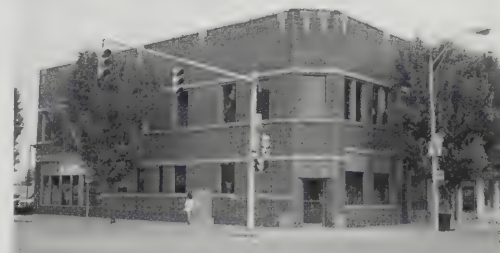
SOUTH BROADWAY STREET (west side)

- 009 C 240 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, 1878
- 010 NC 232 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1885
- 011 NC 230 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1885
- 012 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 013 C 200 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890



The west side of South Broadway in Butler, 1912. The car has a moosehead mounted to its radiator preparing for the Bull Moose Party Parade. *Smith Collection*

- 014 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 015 C 136 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1880
- 016 C 132 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, 1883
- 017 C 130 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1907
- 018 NC 124 **Commercial Building;** Parapet-front, c.1940
- 019 C 120 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890
- 020 C 118 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890
- 021 C 114 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1895



31025 This brick building is trimmed in limestone and features a 45-degree angled entry.



31030 This building was built in 1912 by William Mutzfeld, who made and repaired horse harnesses.

- 022 C 110 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1895
- 023 C 108 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1895
- 024 NC NA Empty Lot

NORTH BROADWAY STREET (*west side*)

- 025 C 100-04 Bank; Arts & Crafts, 1913
- 026 N 106 Commercial Building; Richardsonian Romanesque, c.1915
- 027 NC NA Parking Lot

SOUTH BROADWAY STREET (*east side*)

- 028 NC 225 Commercial Building
- 029 C 223 Commercial Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1895

- 030 N 217 Mutzfeld Harness Shop; Two-part commercial block, 1912
- 031 O 215-11 Thompson Block/Old Opera House Theater; Free Classic, 1903
- 032 C 209 Commercial Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1905
- 033 NC 201 Commercial Building; 20th century functional, c.1940
- 034 NC 137 Old Dime Store; 1863
- 035 C 135 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1868
- 036 NC 133-29 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1890, c.1950
- 037 C 127 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1875
- 038 C 125 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1875
- 039 C 117 Butler Hotel; Arts & Crafts, 1914
- 040 NC 111 Commercial Building

NORTH BROADWAY STREET (*east side*)

No sites



31031 The Old Opera House Theater was built in 1903 by Electa and Walter Thompson and has original luxur transom lights and brackets made of zinc.



The west side of South Broadway in Butler, c.1930. *Smith Collection*

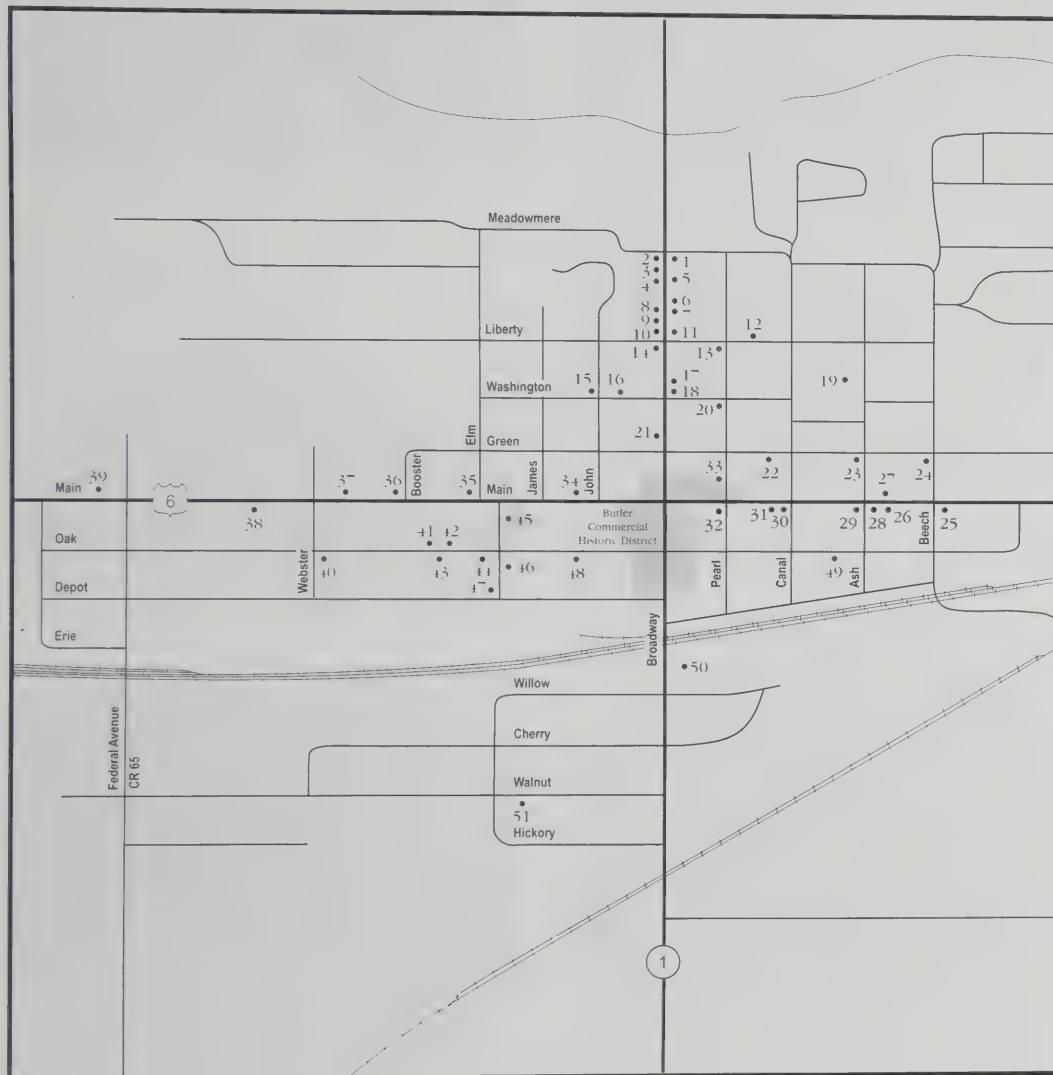


Butler High School, c.1920. The building was razed c.1972. *Smith Collection*



The east side of South Broadway in Butler looking north from the railroad tracks, c.1912. *Smith Collection*

Butler Scattered Sites (32001-051)



In about 1840, Charles Norris, an early settler, built a log cabin and operated a general store in the area that would become Butler. Shortly after Norris erected his cabin, other pioneers ventured into the area to reside. The area's population steadily grew, and in a short time, a small community developed. Initially, the area was referred to as Norristown, presumably after its first settler.

The community experienced two tremendous economic booms. The first boom occurred in 1856 when the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad was completed. The introduction of the railroad stimulated the local economy, resulting in a thriving downtown sector that supported many new businesses and wood frame buildings. In 1859, Norristown changed its name to Jarvis and the town was incorporated in 1866. However, in 1868, Jarvis was renamed Butler to honor a railroad official.

Butler experienced a second economic boom in the 1880s after being selected as the division point for the Wabash Railroad when it was extended to Detroit. The second boom resulted in several new local businesses and many new commercial buildings. In addition, several large manufacturing industries were established, including the Butler Arc Light Company, the Butler Basket Company, and the Butler Manufacturing Company.

Butler became a city in 1903 and elected its first mayor, Sam G. Stone. Ten years later, the Carnegie Foundation granted \$10,000 to the city for the construction of a new public library. Architect A. H. Elwood designed the new facility, and construction began in 1914. Today, the library is adaptively used and houses the DeKalb County Historical Society (31005).

BUTLER SCATTERED SITES (32001-051)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 N House;** 429 Broadway St.; T-plan, c.1890; *Architecture* (085)
- 002 N House;** 428 Broadway St.; French Eclectic, c.1928; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)
- 003 O Sicard House;** 424 Broadway St.; Tudor Revival/French Eclectic, c.1928; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)
- 004 C House;** 420 N Broadway St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1925; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)
- 005 C House;** 421 N Broadway St.; T-plan, c.1910; *Architecture* (085)
- 006 C House;** 415 N Broadway St.; T-plan, c.1910; *Architecture* (085)
- 007 C House;** 411 N Broadway St.; T-plan/Italianate, c.1890; *Architecture* (085)
- 008 N House;** 410 Broadway St.; American four-square/Craftsman, c.1921; *Architecture* (085)
- 009 N House;** 406 Broadway St.; Queen Anne, c.1891; *Architecture* (085)
- 010 C House;** 402 Broadway St.; Lazy-T, c.1895; *Architecture* (085)
- 011 C House;** 403 Broadway St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1885; *Architecture* (085)



32002 This French Eclectic house is said to have been designed by a California architect hired by the wife of Mr. Sicard who worked for the Butler Company.



32003 This Tudor Revival/French Eclectic house was built for Mrs. Sicard and her daughter, and, as noted by the field surveyor, resembles a home straight out of a fairy tale.

- 012 C House;** 205 E Liberty St.; Gable-front & shed/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (085)
- 013 C House;** 314 Pearl St.; Gable-front, c.1910; *Architecture* (085)
- 014 N House;** N Broadway St.; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; *Architecture* (085)
- 015 C House;** 201 Washington St.; Upright & wing, c.1885; *Architecture* (085)
- 016 C House;** Washington St.; T-plan/ Queen Anne, c.1880; *Architecture* (085)
- 017 C House;** 305 Broadway St.; Gabled ell, c.1890; *Architecture* (085)
- 018 C House;** 303 Broadway St.; Cross-gable square, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)
- 019 O Butler City School Gymnasium;** Ash St.; Art Deco, 1936; *Architecture, Education, Entertainment Recreation* (085)
- 020 C House;** 212 N Pearl St.; 1 1/2 New England cottage, c.1910; *Architecture* (085)
- 021 C House;** 206 N Broadway St.; Queen Anne, c.1935; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)
- 022 C House;** 208 E Green St.; Saltbox, c.1880; *Architecture* (085)
- 023 C House;** 310 E Green St.; Side-gable bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (085)
- 024 N House;** 416 Green St.; Upright & wing, 1876; *Architecture* (085)

- 025 N Farm;** E Main St.; Gable-front Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: garage, transverse-frame barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)
- 026 C House;** 408 E Main St.; 2/3 I-house, c.1890; *Architecture* (085)
- 027 C House;** 407 E Main St.; Lazy-T, c.1885; *Architecture* (085)
- 028 N House;** 400 E Main St.; Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (085)
- 029 C House;** 312 E Main St.; Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture* (085)
- 030 N House;** 212 E Main St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1925; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)
- 031 N Church;** E Main St.; Gable-front/Gothic Revival, c.1900; *Architecture, Religion* (085)
- 032 C Church;** 116 E Main St.; Side-steeple, c.1885; *Architecture, Religion* (085)
- 033 C House;** 104 N Pearl St.; Western bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (085)
- 034 N United Brethren Church;** 127 Main St.; Greek Cross plan, c.1910; *Architecture, Religion* (085)
- 035 C St. Mark's Evangelical Church;** W Main St.; T-plan, c.1900; *Architecture, Religion* (086)



32008 This American foursquare retains clapboard siding and original wood sash windows with working shutters. It is one of several foursquares with Craftsman details in the county.



32009 This house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne catalogue house plans that were popular at the turn of the 20th century.

- 036 N House;** 231 Main St.; Western bungalow, c.1930; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (086)
- 037 C House;** 243 W Main St.; T-plan, c.1885; *Architecture* (086)
- 038 C House;** 316 S Main St.; Lazy-T cottage, c.1915; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (086)
- 039 C House;** 409 US 6; Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c.1910; *Architecture* (086)
- 040 C House;** 248 W Oak St.; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1900; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (086)



32019 The Butler City School Gymnasium was built in the Art Deco style in 1936. It is the only remaining structure of the Butler City School complex that once encompassed the entire city block. The school and other buildings were torn down in the 1970s.

- 041 C House;** 229 W Oak St.; Gable-front, c.1905; *Architecture* (086)
- 042 C House;** 217 W Oak St.; Lazy-T/Colonial Revival, c.1940; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (086)
- 043 C House;** 218 W Oak St.; T-plan, c.1890; *Architecture* (086)
- 044 C House;** 206 W Oak St.; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1920; *Architecture* (085)
- 045 N House;** 105 S Eastern Ave.; Gable-front & shed, c.1895; *Architecture* (085)
- 046 C House;** 207 S Eastern Ave.; Italianate, c.1885; *Architecture* (085)
- 047 O House;** 214 S Eastern Ave.; Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (085)
- 048 N Church of God Bethel;** W Oak St.; Center-steeple/Italianate, 1886; *Architecture, Religion* (085)
- 049 C House;** 310 E Oak St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1910; *Architecture* (085)



32025 This gable-front house has brick walls laid in a combination of common and Flemish bonds. It retains original windows in segmental-arch openings.



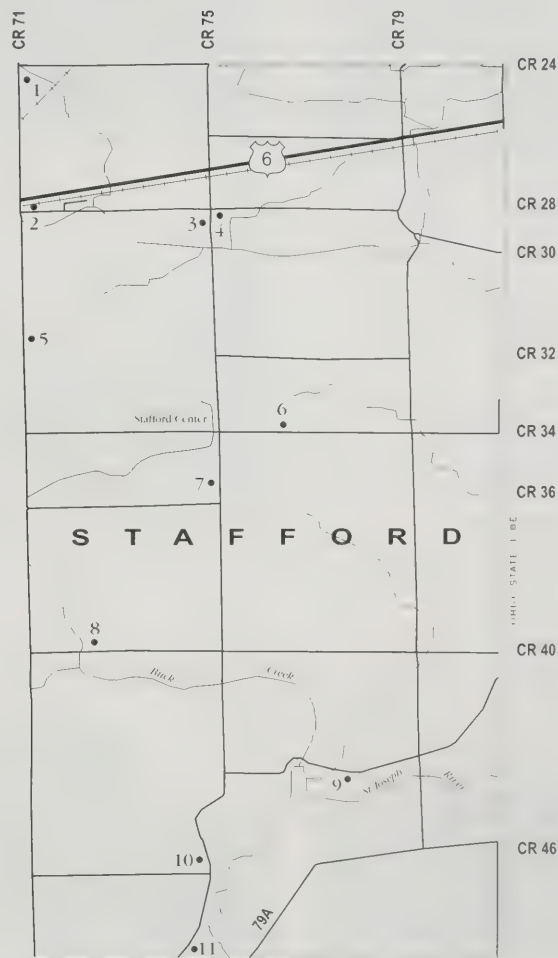
32034 The former United Brethren Church, now Christ's Church, has a bell tower with stepped parapets, stained glass windows, and white ashler lintels.

- 050 N Butler Company;** S Broadway; 19th & 20th century functional, c.1888-c.1940; *Architecture, Commerce, Industry, Transportation* (085)
- 051 C House;** 144 Walnut St.; Side-gable cottage, c.1915; *Architecture* (085)



32047 This Queen Anne house retains its original mix of clapboard siding, imbricated shingles, common bond red brick, and stucco that adorn its exterior. The home has been excellently preserved.

Stafford Township (35001-011)



The small township of Stafford is located in the east-central region of DeKalb County and is traversed by Saint Joseph River and Big Run Creek. These waterways provided valuable irrigation and nutrients to the land, producing soil that was well-suited for agriculture. The waterways also served as early transportation routes.

James Lytle is believed to be the first settler of Stafford Township. Lytle arrived in the area in the summer of 1836, but stayed only a brief time before moving away from DeKalb County. In October of 1836, a group of people from Trumbull County, Ohio, permanently settled in the area. Over the next sixty years, the township's population steadily grew. However, the most significant growth occurred at the turn of the twentieth century when the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was constructed. The railroads provided an important transportation network that opened new economic markets for Stafford Township and DeKalb County.

The principal economic base in Stafford Township has primarily been agriculture. The fertile soil along the river and creek beds proved well-suited for truck farming, a popular practice from 1920-1960, and farmers raised a variety of melons, potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, and sweet corn. The impact of agriculture on daily life is still visible in the township's architecture. The area retains several significant historic agricultural resources, including two notable farms (35005, 35011) and an outstanding Schweitzer barn (35008), as well as an excellent collection of early twentieth century outbuildings (35008).

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (35001-011)

No. Rtg. Description

001 C Farm; 2561 CR 71; Pyramidal-roof cottage, c.1900; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

002 C Butler Cemetery; CR 28; c.1870-present; Outbuildings: mausoleums, shed; *Art, Military, Religion, Social History* (085)

003 O Church & Cemetery; CR 75; Gable-front Gothic Revival, 1908; Cemetery: 1838-present; Outbuilding: privy; *Architecture, Religion* (085)

004 C House; 7634 CR 28; Double-entry I-house, c.1850; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (085)

005 N Farm; 3215 CR 71; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barns, machine shed, pumphouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

006 C Farm; 7749 CR 34; Gable-front, c.1915; Outbuildings: chicken house, drive-thru corn crib, pumphouse; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

007 C House; 3662 CR 75; Queen Anne, c.1895; *Architecture* (085)



35005 This dormer-front bungalow features a shed roof dormer, historic lightning rods, the original wood door, and a full-width porch with battered columns.

008 O Barn; 7341 CR 40; Schweitzer barn, c.1910; Outbuildings: cold cellar, English barn, garage, granary, shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (085)

009 C Wartenbe Cemetery; CR 42; c.1850-present; *Religion, Social History* (274)

010 C Farm; CR 75 & CR 46; Side-gable, c.1905; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)

011 N Farm; 4985 CR 75A; Dormer-front bungalow Craftsman, c.1915; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, English barn, garage, granary, grain bin, pumphouse, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)



35008 This Schweitzer barn is an impressive rural resource.



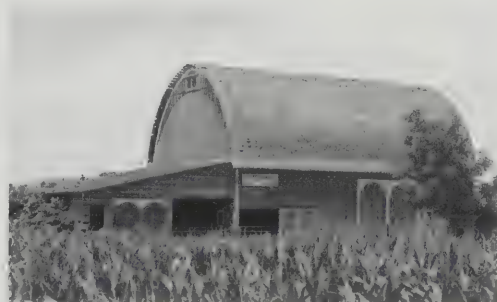
35002 The Soldier Monument in Butler Cemetery, c.1909. *Smith Collection*



35002 Butler Cemetery is home to many memorials and monuments, including this mausoleum.

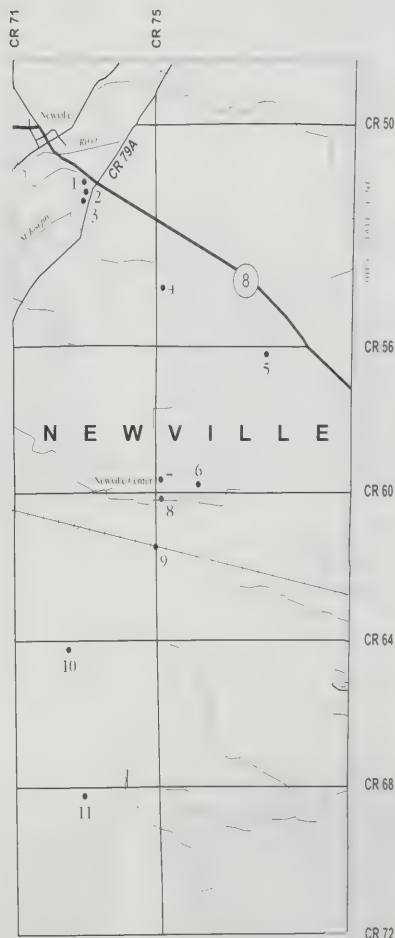


35006 Drive-thru corncribs and pumphouses are important structures in rural, agricultural areas.



35011 This English barn has a rainbow roof of cedar shingles with flared eaves.

Newville Township (40001-011)



Newville is a small township located in the far southeastern corner of DeKalb County. Newville was originally part of DeKalb Township and later Concord Township, but it was separated out in 1841. The township is traversed by the St. Joseph River, and most of its land is fertile, river-bed soil. Historically, a dense forest of oak, beech, and maple trees covered most of Newville Township. However, much of the land was later cleared and cultivated for agricultural purposes.

The area's first pioneers were John Platter and Solomon DeLong, who arrived in Newville Township in the summer of 1834. Shortly after they claimed their lands, other settlers followed. By 1837, several families and proprietors had moved to Newville Township and established homesteads and business operations, including a shoemaker, physician's office, general store, and tavern. Throughout the years, more families continued to populate Newville Township. Vienna, later Newville, and Orange were its only towns.

Today, several significant architectural resources remain in Newville Township that stand as a reminder of the area's early history and development. Such examples include two notable Italianate houses (40005, 40010), the outstanding District No. 3 School (40008), and an exceptional Warren pony truss bridge (40009) built by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

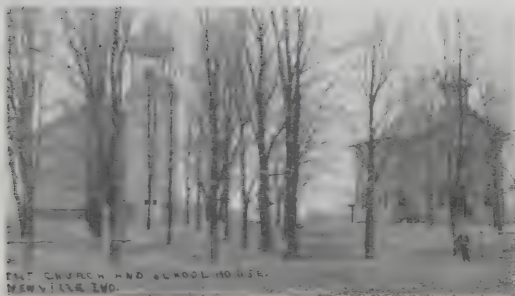
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (40001-011)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Evergreen Cemetery;** SR 8; c.1847-c.1985; *Art, Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (274)
- 002 C Newville Methodist Church;** SR 8; Side-steeple, c.1890; *Architecture, Religion* (274)
- 003 C Riverside Cemetery;** CR 79A; c.1919-present; *Art, Religion* (274)

- 004 C Farm;** 5529 CR 75; Greek Revival, c.1858; Outbuilding: dairy barn; *Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (274)
- 005 N House;** 7830 CR 56; Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture* (274)
- 006 C House;** CR 60; Queen Anne cottage, c.1895; *Architecture* (274)
- 007 C Countryman-Davis House;** 6053 CR 75; Dormer-front bungalow, 1916; *Architecture* (274)

- 008 O District No. 3 School;** CR 60; Romanesque Revival, 1897; *Architecture, Education* (274)
- 009 N B&O Bridge;** CR 75 over Railroad tracks; Warren pony truss, c.1920; *Engineering, Transportation* (274)
- 010 N House;** E CR 64; Double-pile/Italianate, c.1888; *Architecture* (274)
- 011 C Barn;** CR 68; English barn, 1892; *Agriculture* (274)



A church and school in Newville Township, c.1910. *Smith Collection*



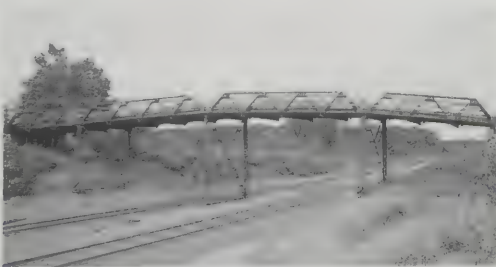
40008 The District Number 3 School was built in the Romanesque Revival style in 1897. The unaltered building features a rounded arch entryway accentuated by an ashlar surround.



40010 This Double-pile, Italianate house has segmental arch windows and a centered, wood-panel door.



40005 This Italianate house features a wood panel frieze with scroll brackets supporting overhanging eaves.

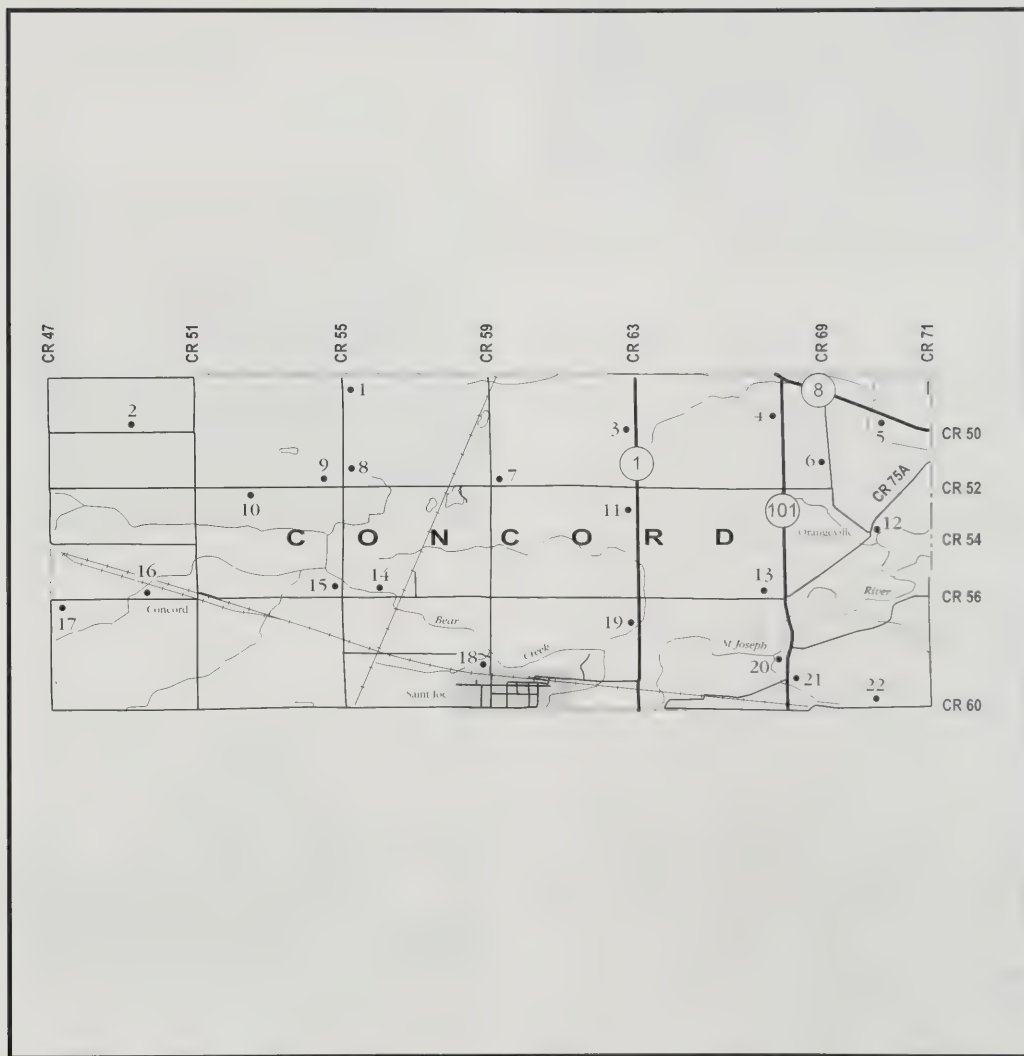


40009 The B & O Bridge is an iron, Warren-truss bridge with wood decking material.



40011 "1892" is displayed on the roof of this English barn.

Concord Township (45001-022)



Concord Township is located in the southeastern portion of DeKalb County and is traversed by the St. Joseph River and Bear Creek. Initially, when county commissioners organized the township in 1837, its name was DeKalb Township and its boundaries included the present-day townships of Concord, Spencer, Stafford, and Newville. However, a few months later, Stafford and Newville townships were separated out and the remaining lands were renamed Concord Township. Spencer Township was not divided out of Concord Township until 1909.

DeKalb County's earliest pioneers primarily settled in Concord Township along the banks of the St. Joseph River because it served as a major transportation route that channeled commercial traffic to Ft. Wayne. Washington Robinson is believed to be the first settler in the area. Robinson entered a small tract of land in 1834 and built a small cabin. In 1836, he platted the township's first settlement along the west side of the river and named it Orangeville. Soon after Robinson's arrival, other groups of settlers moved to present-day Concord Township and built log cabins and houses along the banks of the St. Joseph River. Mills were established to capitalize on the power generated by the river, and the land was regarded as good for agriculture because of its rolling hills of fertile soil.

Concord Township continued to grow and develop. The river offered an abundant supply of water and natural clay, which was used for brickmaking, and supported a profitable trade route. A second, very valuable transportation system was established in Concord Township in 1875 when the rail tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio and Wabash Railroads were laid down. The railroad's prosperity brought rise to a new community, Saint Joe, which grew adjacent to the tracks. Today, Saint Joe is the only remaining town in Concord Township.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (45001-45022)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Farm;** 4937 CR 55; Lazy-T, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, grain bins; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 002 C House;** 5019 CR 50; 1 ½ I-house, c.1930; *Architecture* (002)
- 003 C Silo & Barn;** SR 1; Livestock barn & metal silo, c.1948/c.1910; *Agriculture* (564)
- 004 C House;** SR 101; Lazy-T, c.1900; *Architecture* (274)
- 005 C House;** E SR 8; Double-pile Italianate, c.1885; *Architecture* (274)
- 006 C House;** 5216 N CR 69; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (274)
- 007 C School;** CR 59 & CR 52; Gable-front, 1897; *Architecture, Education* (564)
- 008 C House;** 5227 CR 55; Lazy-T, c.1900; *Architecture* (564)
- 009 N Barn;** 5561 CR 52; Rainbow roof bank barn, c.1910; Outbuilding: milk house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 010 C Farm;** 5362 CR 52; Lazy-T, c.1890; Outbuilding: dairy barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)



45003 This cylindrical, metal-plate silo is well preserved and has a metal dome roof. The livestock barn has a side-gambrel roof and flush vertical wood siding.



45016 The Concord M. P. Church was built in 1890. The Late-Gothic Revival building has a side-tower and pointed-arch openings.

- 011 C Farm;** SR 1; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1920; Outbuildings: dairy barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 012 C Farm;** 5471 CR 75A; Lazy-T, c.1890; Outbuildings: corn crib, dairy barn, garage, smokehouse, windmill; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)
- 013 C House;** 6713 CR 56; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1925; *Architecture* (274)
- 014 C Jenkins Cemetery;** CR 56; c.1849-c.1934; *Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (564)
- 015 C House;** 5672 CR 55; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (564)
- 016 N Concord M. P. Church;** 5131 W CR 56; Side-steeple/Late-Gothic Revival, 1890; Outbuilding: bell; *Architecture, Religion* (564)
- 017 C Concord Cemetery;** 4828 E CR 56; c.1844-1909; *Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (564)
- 018 C House;** 5964 CR 59; Upright & wing, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)
- 019 N Widney House;** 5812 SR 1; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1917; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture, Politics* (564)
- 020 C Farm;** 5934 SR 101; Double-pile Italianate, c.1878; Outbuildings: livestock barn, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)

- 021 C Alton Cemetery;** SR 101; c.1847-present; Outbuilding: entry gate; *Exploration, Settlement, Religion* (274)
- 022 C Gee Farm;** 7011 CR 60; Upright & wing, c.1890; Outbuildings: chicken house, granary, livestock barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)



45019 The Widney House, built c.1917, was home to a prominent landowner and politician.



45022 This granary on the Gee Farm has an unusual bank construction with a lower concrete wall and clapboard upper.

St. Joe Scattered Sites (46001-013)



The town of Saint Joe is located in the south-central region of Concord Township, positioned west of the St. Joseph River and south of Bear Creek. John Blair, one of DeKalb County's early pioneers, settled the area of present-day Saint Joe in 1835. Shortly after Blair claimed his land, other pioneers came to the area to establish homesteads, and by the 1860's, a small settlement was established.

The town did not truly materialize and develop until the 1870s when the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Wabash railroads was almost complete. In 1874, the small village was designated as the first railroad stop in DeKalb County. Upon receiving this distinction, a post office and a depot were quickly erected, and the area was named Blair's Station. However, its name soon changed to Saint Joe, referring to the town's proximity to the Saint Joseph River. In 1875, John and Jacob D. Leighty plotted the site of Saint Joe, and in 1886, the settlement's name was changed to Saint Joe Station, which was officially incorporated as a town in 1899. However, in 1906, the town's name was changed back to Saint Joe.

The small town of Saint Joe is fortunate to retain several noteworthy architectural resources that date back to its period of significance as a prominent railroad community. St. Mark's Lutheran Church is a notable structure that exhibits large Gothic arched windows, sawtooth shingles, and a well-preserved bell tower (46009). The Queen Anne (46004) and Second Empire (46011) houses on Washington Street are considered outstanding historic resources because of their highly crafted architectural style and excellent state of preservation.

SAINT JOE SCATTERED SITES (46001-013)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C **House;** 111 Washington St., Upright & wing, c.1890/c.1920/c.1940; *Architecture* (564)
- 002 C **House;** 203 Washington St.; Gable-front & wing, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)
- 003 C **Curie Block/Knights of Pythias;** 207 Washington St.; 20th century functional, 1914; *Architecture, Commerce, Social History* (564)
- 004 O **House;** 211 Washington St.; Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)
- 005 C **Gas Station;** 311 Washington St.; 20th century functional/Craftsman, c.1918; *Architecture, Commerce, Transportation* (564)
- 006 C **House;** 401 Washington St.; I-house, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)
- 007 C **House;** 405 Washington St.; Gable-front, c.1895; *Architecture* (564)
- 008 C **House;** 505 Washington St.; Lazy-T, c.1900; *Architecture* (564)
- 009 N **St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church;** 300 Washington St.; Side-steeple, 1905; *Architecture, Religion* (564)
- 010 C **Commercial Building;** 208 Washington St.; Parapet-front, 1918; *Architecture, Commerce* (564)
- 011 O **House;** 206 Washington St.; Second Empire, c.1885; Outbuilding: iron fence; *Architecture* (564)

- 012 C **House;** 110 Washington St.; Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)
- 013 C **House;** 210 Jefferson St.; Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)



46004 This house incorporates elements of the Queen Anne style and features molded bargeboard and fascia board, an iron balustrade, and a finished-stone water table.

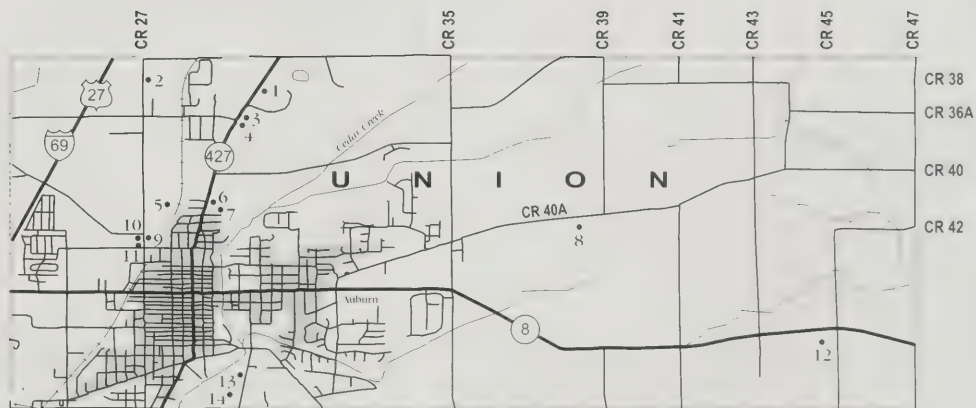


46009 St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1905. Its bell tower is in an excellent state of preservation, retaining its wood shingles, roofing finials, and arched wood vents.



46011 This outstanding Second Empire house features a polychrome slate roof laid in a diamond pattern.

Union Township (50001-014)



The settlement of Union Township can hardly be separated from the early history of Auburn, the township's only city and county seat. Union Township is the second oldest township in the county, having been organized by the county commissioners in September, 1837. Originally, Union Township also included the land of present-day Grant Township and the city of Waterloo. Due to the political differences between Waterloo and Auburn, and the continuous struggle over which city would be named the county seat, the land of Grant Township was divided out of Union Township in 1889.

Located in the center of DeKalb County, Union Township's flat and sandy land was historically covered by the Tamarack swamp. However, proper drainage of the area, aided by the natural flow of Cedar Creek, exposed the township's rich and fertile soil. The township's first settler was Wesley Park, who came to Union Township in 1836 and entered a tract of land adjacent to John Houlton, the first settler of DeKalb County. Shortly after Park registered his land, other settlers came to Union Township and established camps near present-day Auburn. The population steadily grew and the area began to slowly develop. By 1840, a mill and several wood framed buildings had been constructed. In 1849, the area was incorporated as the town of Auburn, and in 1900 it was incorporated as a city.

Outside Auburn's city limits, much of Union Township's land was cultivated for agriculture, which served as the principal income for many of the township's residents. Many of the remaining architectural resources reflect Union Township's agricultural practices. Notable farm structures still exist, including several well-preserved farm houses and barns (50004, 50008, 50010).

UNION TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (50001-014)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 O House;** SR 427; Upright & wing, c.1880; Outbuildings: iron fence, shed; *Architecture* (66+)
- 002 C House;** 3789 CR 27; T-plan/Gothic Revival, c.1870; *Architecture* (66+)
- 003 C Farm;** SR 427; Hall & parlor, c.1870; Outbuilding: chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (66+)
- 004 N Echo Farm;** SR 427; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915; Outbuildings: creamery, English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (66+)
- 005 N Farm;** 1000 N Indiana Ave.; American foursquare/Free Classic, 1906; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (66+)
- 006 C Mott Family Cemetery;** SR 427; c.1890-c.1920; *Religion* (66+)
- 007 C Cemetery;** N Main St.; 1886-present; Outbuilding: fence; *Art, Religion* (66+)
- 008 N Farm;** 3916 CR 40A; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (66+)



50001 This outstanding upright & wing house features original clapboard siding, projecting eaves with carved raking, a wrap-around frieze band, a full-width porch with unique scrolling brackets, and original windows. It is surrounded by a highly decorative wrought iron fence.



50004 This English barn has horizontal wood siding, original windows, lightning rods, and a sign that says "1845 Echo Farm, AH Gengnagel."

- 009 C Farm;** 832 Indiana Ave.; Queen Anne, c.1905; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 010 N Farm;** N Indiana Ave.; Greek Revival, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 011 C House;** 805 N Indiana Ave.; Dormer-front bungalow, 1890; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 012 C Union Chapel Cemetery;** CR 45; c.1850-c.1890; Outbuilding: *Art, Exploration/Settlement, Military, Religion* (564)



50008 This dormer-front bungalow retains its original windows, clapboard siding, and lightning rods.



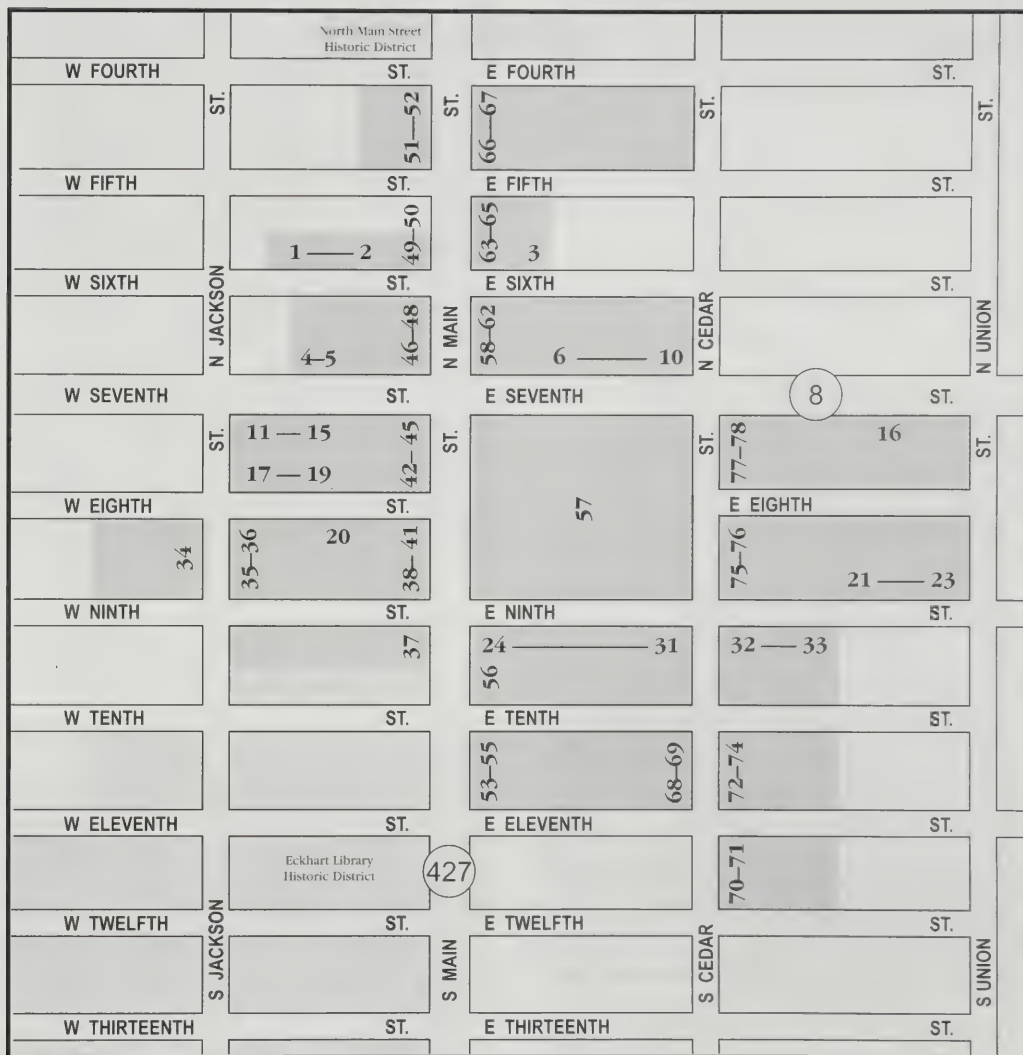
50010 This high-style Greek Revival house has classical details, including fluted-column corner posts, a wide entablature with frieze band, and Doric columns supporting the front porch.

- 013 N Roselawn Cemetery;** 1309 Center St.; c.1910-present; Outbuildings: mausoleum, privy, shed; *Religion, Social History* (027)
- 014 C Cemetery;** 1605 S Center St.; c.1902-present; Outbuilding: iron fence; *Art, Religion* (027)



50013 This mausoleum in Roselawn Cemetery is Art Deco in style with some classical elements.

Downtown Auburn Historic District (51001-078)



The Downtown Auburn Historic District encompasses forty-nine contributing historic structures that encircle the elegant and impressive DeKalb County Courthouse. Constructed in 1914, the DeKalb County Courthouse was built in the popular Neoclassical style, reminiscent of ancient Greek architecture. Defining features include its symmetrical and smooth stone façade, full-height classical Ionic columns, and dentilated pediment.

The district itself is composed mostly of late-19th and early-20th century commercial buildings, and includes a variety of architectural styles such as Italianate (51030, 51050), Romanesque Revival (51067), Neoclassical (51037, 51046), Spanish Colonial Revival (51001, 51073), Free Classic (51026, 51077), and Art Deco (51032, 51036). The majority of these structures were built during the time period that the buggy, carriage, and automobile manufacturing industry dominated Auburn.

Today, the district remains the center for Auburn's commercial and governmental activities. Although several of the buildings have been altered, the district continues to retain its original appearance and reflects the city's most progressive and innovative years. The Downtown Auburn Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.



51070 The Fort Wayne & Northwestern Traction Station, c.1912. Electrical power was generated here. *Smith Collection*

COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT (033-027-51001-078)

No. Rtg. Add. Description

WEST 6TH STREET (*north side*)

001 N 106 Commercial Building; Spanish Colonial Revival, c.1925

002 NC 102 Commercial Building

EAST 6TH STREET (*north side*)

003 C 108 Apartment Building; Gable-front, c.1880

WEST 6TH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

EAST 6TH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

WEST 7TH STREET (*north side*)

004 C 128 Commercial Building; Second Empire, c.1875

005 C 120 Commercial Building; Second Empire, c.1875



51001 This Spanish Colonial Revival commercial building features arched openings, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, and inlaid tiles.



51032 This Art Deco garage features a decorative brick belt course.

EAST 7TH STREET (*north side*)

006 N 108 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1910

007 NC 114 Commercial Building; Modern, c.1970

008 NC 132 Commercial Building; Modern, c.1970

009 N 138 Odd Fellows Hall; Italianate, c.1875

010 N 152-56 Knights of Pythias Building; Romanesque Revival, 1901

WEST 7TH STREET (*south side*)

011 NC 127-31 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1930

012 C 123 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1930

013 NC 121 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1930

014 C 113-15 Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1885

015 C 107 Commercial Building; Free Classic, c.1890

EAST 7TH STREET (*south side*)

016 NC NA Parking Lot

WEST 8TH STREET (*north side*)

017 NC 118-20 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, 1920

018 NC NA Parking Lot

019 C 108 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1900

EAST 8TH STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

WEST 8TH STREET (*south side*)

020 C 117 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1920

EAST 8TH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

WEST 9TH STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

EAST 9TH STREET (*north side*)

021 NC NA Jail; Modern

022 C 210 City Utility Building; Commercial block, 1930

023 NC NA Jail; Modern

WEST 9TH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites



51034 This United States Post Office was built in the Georgian Revival style in 1934, and features a tile-covered hipped roof.



51043 This commercial building retains its c.1927 storefront with prism glass transoms.

EAST 9TH STREET (south side)

- 024 NC 101 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1980
- 025 NC 109 **Commercial Building;** Two-part commercial block, c.1880
- 026 C 111 **Commercial Building;** Free Classic, c.1869/1899
- 027 NC 117 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1950
- 028 NC 119 **Commercial Building;** c.1930
- 029 NC 125 **Commercial Building;** c.1930
- 030 N 129-35 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1870
- 031 NC 143 **Commercial Building;** Modern

- 032 O 203 **Eckhart Automobile Company Garage;** Art Deco, c.1920
- 033 NC NA **Parking Lot**

EAST 10TH STREET (north side)

No Sites

EAST 10TH STREET (south side)

No Sites

EAST 11TH STREET (north side)

No Sites

EAST 11TH STREET (south side)

No Sites



51046 The Auburn State Bank, built in the Neoclassical style, features Corinthian style pilasters and columns.



51050 This Italianate commercial building retains its original storefront and second story projecting bay window.

EAST 12TH STREET (north side)

No Sites

SOUTH JACKSON STREET (west side)

- 034 O 201 **United States Post Office;** Georgian Revival, 1934

SOUTH JACKSON STREET (east side)

- 035 C 118-24 **Commercial Building;** Parapet-front Craftsman, c.1920
- 036 C 123-29 **Masonic Temple;** Art Deco, c.1922

SOUTH MAIN STREET (west side)

- 037 N 301-09 **Auburn Hotel;** Classical Revival, 1922
- 038 NC 233 **Commercial Building;** c.1930

- 039 C 227 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1868
- 040 N 211-21 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1868
- 041 C 203 **Commercial Building**; Two-part commercial block, c.1920
- 042 C 129 **Bank**; Classical Revival, 1902
- 043 N 127 **Commercial Building**; Romanesque Revival, c.1890/c.1927
- 044 C 107-21 **Department Store**; Craftsman, c.1865/c.1910
- 045 C 103 **Drug Store**; Italianate, c.1865

NORTH MAIN STREET (*west side*)

- 046 N 101 **Auburn State Bank**; Neoclassical, c.1920
- 047 C 111 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1915
- 048 N 115 **Department Store**; Two-part commercial block, c.1925
- 049 C 201-09 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1865
- 050 O 215-17 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1865
- 051 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 052 N 309 **Gas Station**; Art Deco, c.1920



51057 The DeKalb County Courthouse was built in 1914 in the Neoclassical style.



51075 The Auburn City Hall was built in 1913 by architects Mills, Rhine, Bellman and Nordoff, of Toledo, Ohio.

SOUTH MAIN STREET (*east side*)

- 053 C 410-18 **Commercial Building**; Two-part commercial block, c.1875
- 054 NC 408 **Commercial Building**; Commercial block, c.1861/c.1899
- 055 NC 406 **Commercial Building**; One-part commercial block, c.1940
- 056 C 310 **House**; Greek Revival, c.1865
- 057 O 101-08 **DeKalb County Courthouse**; Neoclassical, 1914 (Mahurin & Mahurin, Architects)

NORTH MAIN STREET (*east side*)

- 058 C 102 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1861/c.1880
- 059 NC 106-08 **Commercial Building**; Two-part commercial block, c.1930
- 060 N 110-12 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1870
- 061 C 114 **Commercial Building**; One-part commercial block, c.1930
- 062 NC 122 **Commercial Building**; One-part commercial block, c.1950
- 063 C 202 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1875

- 064 C 208-10 **Commercial Building**; Italianate, c.1875
- 065 C 212 **Commercial Building**; Two-part commercial block, c.1905
- 066 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 067 N 310 **YMCA**; Romanesque Revival, 1913

SOUTH CEDAR STREET (*west side*)

- 068 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 069 NC NA **Parking Lot**

SOUTH CEDAR STREET (*east side*)

- 070 C 510-12 **Fort Wayne & Northwestern Traction Station**; Romanesque Revival, c.1910
- 071 C 502-08 **Commercial Building**; Craftsman, c.1925
- 072 C 406 **House**; T-plan, c.1900
- 073 C 404 **House**; Spanish Colonial Revival, c.1920
- 074 NC 402 **House**; Queen Anne cottage, c.1895
- 075 N 202 **Auburn City Hall**; Free Classic, 1913 (Mills, Rhine, Bellman, and Nordoff, Architects)
- 076 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 077 O 102-12 **Commercial Club**; Free Classic, 1917
- 078 NC NA **Parking Lot**



51077 The Commercial Club was built in 1917 and originally housed the Chamber of Commerce.

North Main Street Historic District (52001-052)



The North Main Street Historic District primarily comprises North Main Street, from Clinton Street south to Fourth Street. This portion of North Main Street was mostly developed during the late 1870s through 1920. During that period, it was recognized as the most prestigious residential area in Auburn. Even today, the area remains as one of the most desirable residential locations.

Architecturally, the district is dominated by stately homes encompassing a variety of styles, from the Queen Anne to the English Tudor Revival. The area is especially significant as being home to many of Auburn's most influential families, such as the Eckharts and the McIntyres, whose respective companies manufactured carriages. Of Auburn's potential historic residential districts, the North Main Street district is the most homogenous in character, and has much to offer architectural aficionados.



52045 A 1912 Auburn Touring car is parked beside the Charles Eckhart House in Auburn, c.1912. *Smith Collection*

NORTH MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (033-027-52001-052)

No. Rtg. Add. Description

NORTH STREET (*north side*)

001 NC 208 House; T-plan, c.1895

002 N 108 House; Lazy-T/Free Classic, c.1900

NORTH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

CARLIN STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

CARLIN STREET (*south side*)

003 C 107 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1925

WEST FIRST STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

EAST FIRST STREET (*north side*)

004 NC 112 House; Gable-front, c.1890



52002 This Free Classic house features a cross-gambrel roof, all original windows, and original front door.



52013 This Tudor Revival house retains its original stucco and half-timbered walls, and original double-hung sash windows.

WEST FIRST STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

EAST FIRST STREET (*south side*)

005 NC 105 House; Side-gable, c.1900

WEST SECOND STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

EAST SECOND STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

WEST SECOND STREET (*south side*)

006 C 107 House; Gable-front, c.1890

EAST SECOND STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

WEST THIRD STREET (*north side*)

007 NC 110 House; Bungalow/Craftsman, 1910

EAST THIRD STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

WEST THIRD STREET (*south side*)

008 NC 109 House; Gable-front

EAST THIRD STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

WEST FOURTH STREET (*north side*)

009 C 108 House; Gabled-ell/Queen Anne, c.1890

EAST FOURTH STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

MIDWAY DRIVE (*west side*)

010 C 800 House; Free Classic, c.1895

MIDWAY DRIVE (*east side*)

No Sites

NORTH MAIN STREET (*west side*)

011 N 403-05 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900

012 NC 411 House; Lazy-T, c.1890

013 O 503 House; Tudor Revival, c.1925



52017 This Craftsman/Prarie style house is unaltered with all of its original multipane windows and its terra cotta roof.



52021 This Tudor Revival house is well maintained and retains its original windows and doors.

- 014 N 507 House;** Free plan/Queen Anne, c.1895
- 015 C 605 House;** Free Classic, c.1905
- 016 NC 609 House;** c.1910
- 017 O 701 House;** Craftsman/Prairie, c.1915
- 018 N 705 House;** Western bungalow, c.1915
- 019 N 711 House;** Gable-front & shed/Colonial Revival, c.1925
- 020 O 717 House;** Tudor Revival, c.1920
- 021 O 725 House;** Tudor Revival, c.1930
- 022 N 729 House;** Tudor Revival, c.1930
- 023 C 735 House;** Tudor Revival, c.1925
- 024 NC 739 House;** Colonial Revival, c.1930
- 025 N 743 House;** Side-gable/Colonial Revival, c.1920
- 026 N 747 House;** Lazy-T/Free Classic, c.1885
- 027 C 803 House;** Free Classic, c.1900
- 028 C 801 House;** Colonial Revival, c.1930
- 029 C 809 House;** American foursquare/Craftsman, c.1915
- 030 NC 811 House;** Gabled-ell, c.1900
- 031 C 815 House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920

- 032 C 817 House;** American foursquare Colonial Revival, c.1915

NORTH MAIN STREET (east side)

- 033 O 404 House;** Dormer-front bungalow Craftsman, c.1915
- 034 O 412 House;** Gable-front & shed/Gothic Revival, c.1870
- 035 NC 502 Funeral Home**
- 036 NC NA Parking Lot**
- 037 C 602 House;** Gable-front/Free Classic, c.1900
- 038 C 604 House;** Tudor Revival, c.1930
- 039 C 610 House;** T-plan, c.1895
- 040 NC 702 House;** Gable-front, c.1910
- 041 N 704 House;** Lazy-T/Colonial Revival, c.1905
- 042 C 712 House;** Colonial Revival, c.1930
- 043 O 718 House;** Queen Anne, c.1880
- 044 NC 722 House;** Modern
- 045 N 730 Charles Eckhart House;** American foursquare/Prairie/Craftsman, c.1907
- 046 C 738 House;** Free Classic, c.1895
- 047 N 740 House;** Queen Anne, c.1895



52026 This house has its original clapboard siding with decorative corner posts, and features lipped lintels over the double-hung windows and a wide cornice.



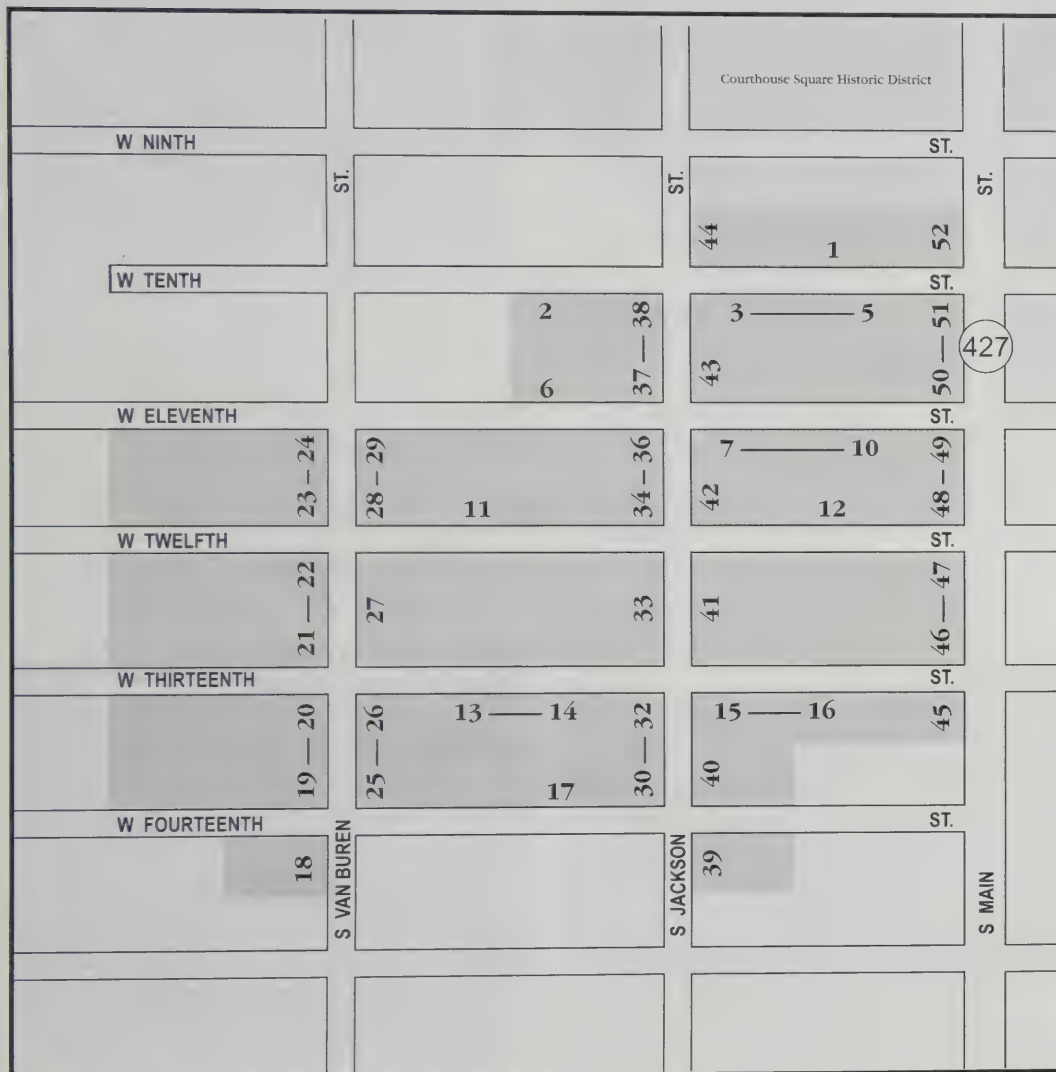
52034 This Gothic Revival house retains its original board and batten siding, double-hung sash windows, and decorative drip moldings.

- 048 N 742 House;** Free Classic, c.1900
- 049 O 802 House;** American foursquare Craftsman, c.1920
- 050 NC 810 House;** Queen Anne, c.1895
- 051 NC 814 House;** Queen Anne, c.1885
- 052 C 902 House;** American foursquare, c.1915



52043 This high-style Queen Anne house is in excellent condition; it features original siding and windows, a conical roof, decorative bargeboards, and scroll sawn details.

Eckhart Library Historic District (53001-052)



On May 13, 1910, the cornerstone for the Eckhart Library was laid, and in 1911, the library and park were formally dedicated and given to the city of Auburn. Andrew Carnegie offered \$12,500 for the erection of the library, but the community instead accepted an offer from Charles Eckhart. Eckhart, Library Board Chairman, offered to donate the land and a building, as well as the furnishings needed for the library and its surrounding park.

Chicago based architects, Patton and Miller designed the new library, with Chicago Prairie School characteristics. The library is an excellent example of Craftsman-style architecture, and is much grander than most of the Craftsman Carnegie libraries of the time. In 1918, Charles Eckhart contributed a fountain for the park, as he was a believer in the popular "City Beautiful" movement, which embraced the idea that public outdoor areas were just as important as architecture.

The Eckhart Library and Park are the core of the Eckhart Library District, which is roughly bounded by West 10th Street to the north, South Main Street to the east, West 14th Street to the south, and South Van Buren Street to the west. While many of the homes are high-style like those found in the North Main Street Historic District, the Eckhart Library Historic District is unique because of its variety and scale of architecture. The buildings in the Eckhart Library Historic District date from the late-19th and early-20th centuries, and range from high-style Queen Anne and Italianate houses to smaller vernacular cottages. The district's buildings vary in type and include a variety of residential, commercial, public, and religious structures.

ECKHART LIBRARY HISTORIC DISTRICT (033-027-53001-052)

No. Rtg. Add. Description

WEST 10TH STREET (*north side*)

001 C 114 House; American foursquare, c.1910

WEST 10TH STREET (*north side*)

002 NC 215 House; Upright & wing, c.1900

003 C 119 House; Side-gable, c.1930

004 C 115 House; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915

005 O 113 House; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1920

WEST 11TH STREET (*north side*)

006 C 206 House; American foursquare, c.1905

WEST 11TH STREET (*south side*)

007 NC 119 House; Side-gable bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915

008 C 113 House; 1 1/2 New England cottage, c.1900

009 NC 111 House; American foursquare, c.1905



53005 This dormer-front bungalow retains all of its original clapboard siding, windows, and doors, and features a stained glass picture window.



53027 Eckhart Park features this historic fountain and is listed in the National Register with the library.

010 C 109 House; Gable-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915

WEST 12TH STREET (*north side*)

011 NC 218 House; Gable-front, c.1905

012 NC 106 House; c.1910

WEST 12TH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

WEST 13TH STREET (*north side*)

No Sites

WEST 13TH STREET (*south side*)

013 NC 215 House; American foursquare, c.1910

014 NC 207 House; c.1910

015 NC 123 House; c.1910

016 NC 115 House; American foursquare, c.1910

WEST 14TH STREET (*north side*)

017 N NA House; California bungalow, c.1920

WEST 14TH STREET (*south side*)

No Sites

SOUTH VAN BUREN STREET (*west side*)

018 N 803 House; Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c.1885

019 C 703 House; Free Classic, c.1910

020 N 701 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915

021 NC 607 House; Gable-front & shed, c.1905

022 C 601 House; Upright & wing, c.1930

023 C 509 House; Colonial Revival, c.1930

024 O 501 House; Queen Anne, c.1895

SOUTH VAN BUREN STREET (*east side*)

025 NC 708 House; Gable-front & shed, c.1900

026 N 702 House; Queen Anne, c.1885

027 O NA Eckhart Park; c.1916 NR

028 C 508 House; Side-gable, c.1900

029 C 502 House; Tudor Revival, c.1930

SOUTH JACKSON STREET (*west side*)

030 C 705 Church; Neoclassical, c.1930

031 NC 703 House; No style

032 NC 701 House; Free Classic, c.1915

033 O 603 Eckhart Library; Craftsman, 1911 NR



53034 This Queen Anne house retains all original windows with lipped lintels, and decorative brackets beneath the overhanging eaves.



53033 Eckhart Library was opened in 1911 after the library board chairman, Charles Eckhart, donated the site, building, furniture, and equipment for a new public library. Chicago architects Patton and Miller created the high-style, Craftsman structure.

- 034 N 507 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890
- 035 C 503 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1905
- 036 NC 501 **House;** Irregular plan, c.1900
- 037 NC 407 **House;** Bungalow, c.1920
- 038 C 401 **Church;** Steeple-front, c.1910

SOUTH JACKSON STREET (*east side*)

- 039 C 804 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1895
- 040 NC 700 **Public Library;** Modern, 2002
- 041 C 600 **Church;** Side-steeple, c.1930
- 042 O 506 **House;** Italianate, c.1875
- 043 O 406 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1885
- 044 NC 308 **House**

SOUTH MAIN STREET (*west side*)

- 045 N 703 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1885
- 046 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 047 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 048 NC 509 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1970
- 049 O 501 **Gas Station;** Craftsman, c.1925
- 050 O 407 **House;** Neoclassical, c.1915
- 051 N 403 **House;** Second Empire, c.1875
- 052 N 311 **House;** Italianate, c.1870



53043 This Queen Anne house has its original clapboard siding, windows, and one-story front porch with heavy, square supports.

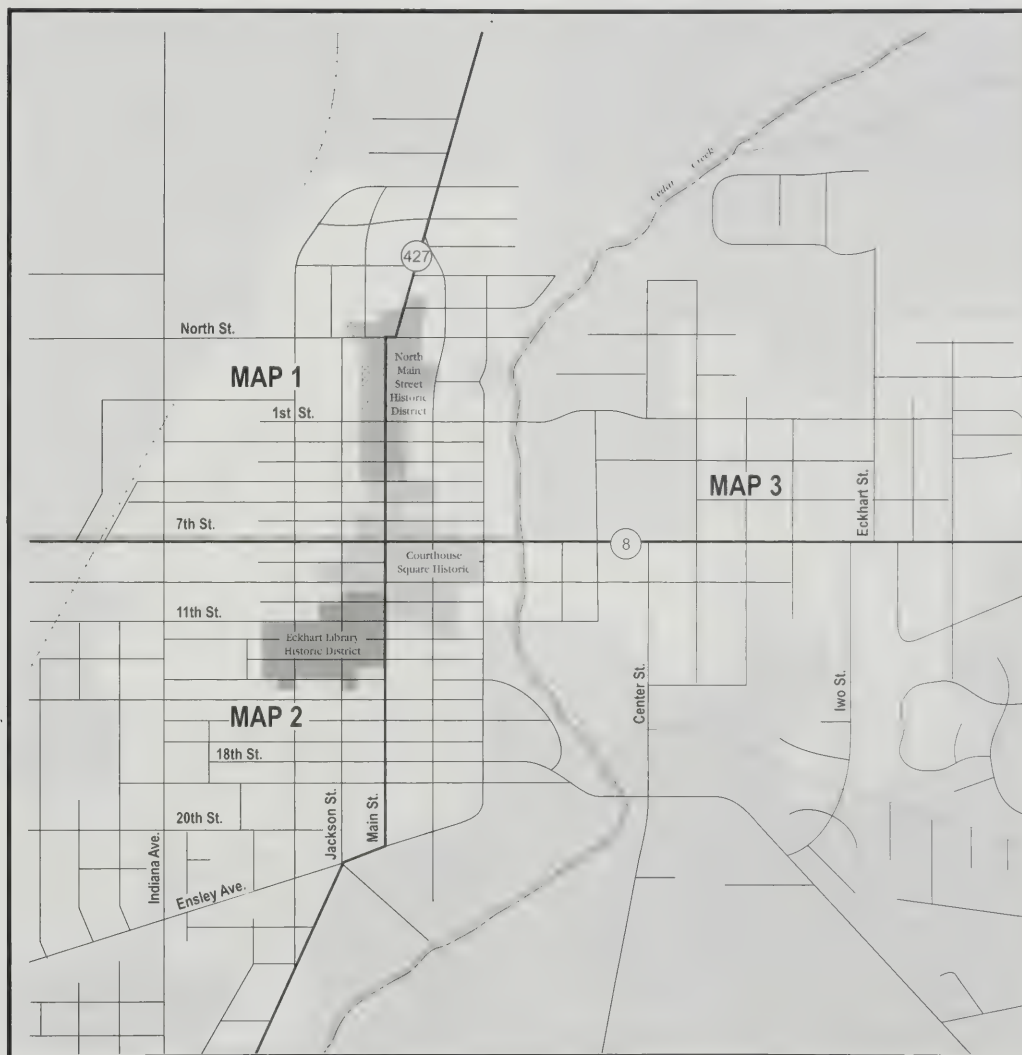


53049 This Craftsman gas station retains its original multi-paned casement windows, glazed, yellow-brick walls, and terra cotta roof.



53050 This Neoclassical house features a Palladian-like dormer window and a one-story porch with heavy Doric columns topped by a pediment.

Auburn Scattered Sites Key Map



In 1836, Wesley Park ventured to the present-day area of Auburn and claimed a tract of land near John Houlton, DeKalb County's first settler. Shortly after building a small shanty on his land, Park met John Badlam Howe, a lawyer and member of the Indiana General Assembly. Together, Park and Howe scouted DeKalb County to select a site for the new county seat, choosing the area of present-day Auburn. Howe convinced the Indiana General Assembly to designate the town as the new county seat, and Park registered the land. Although there are several explanations for how Auburn received its name, the most accepted theory is that the town is named after the poem "The Deserted Village," which starts "Sweet Auburn! Loveliest village of the plain . . ."

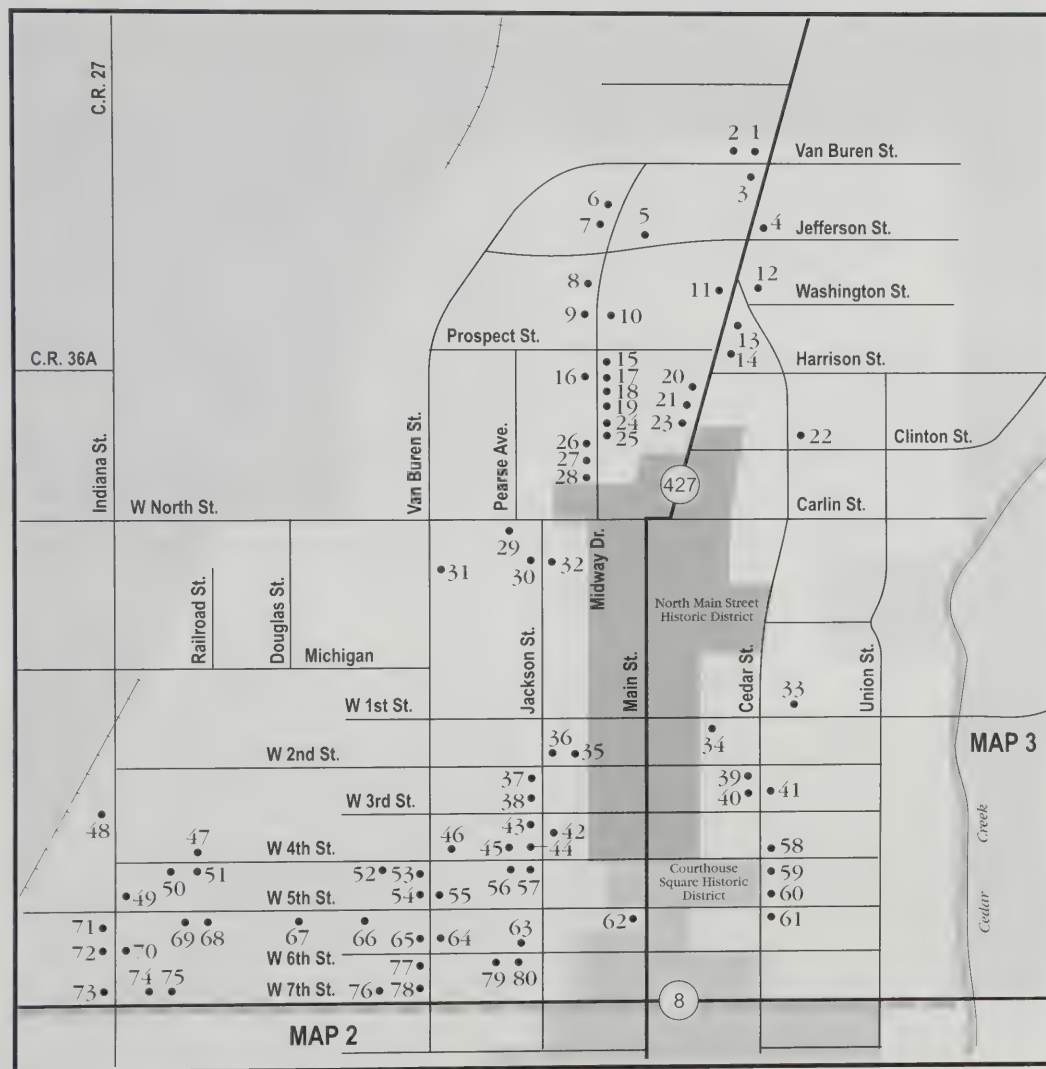
After the village of Auburn was founded, the small community grew rapidly. A post office was erected in 1839, and the village was incorporated as a town in 1849. During the next twenty years, the town of Auburn steadily developed, yet constantly found itself in the shadow of nearby Waterloo, which had rail service from the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw Railroad. Because Waterloo had rail service and Auburn did not, there were several attempts to move the county seat to Waterloo because of its highly valuable transportation routes. In an effort to retain the county seat, residents of Auburn attracted the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, and it began rail service in 1870. The Auburn Union Station was constructed c.1874 next to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Auburn Junction. Although the depot was later moved to Fifteenth Street, it has been skillfully restored and well maintained (54112).

By the 1880s, Auburn was recognized as a thriving, prosperous, and well-respected community. During this time, several local buggy manufacturing industries were established in the city, including the Eckhart Carriage Company, the W.H. Kibling Company, and the Zimmerman

Auburn Scattered Sites, Map 1 (54001-080)

Manufacturing Company. Around the turn of the 20th century, several of these businesses restructured their organizations and began testing, designing, and producing some of the United States' earliest and most innovative automobiles. The most prominent company was the Auburn Automobile Company, an extension of the Eckhart Carriage Company, which was incorporated in 1903. By 1919 the company's sales had dramatically declined and the business was sold to a group of Chicago investors. In 1924, the investors hired a young, eager entrepreneur named Errett Lobban Cord to manage and turn around the struggling corporation. Cord not only saved the struggling corporation, he quadrupled the company's automobile sales and developed it into the 11th largest export company in the United States.

Today, Auburn retains many noteworthy historic structures, including several exceptional residential, commercial, and municipal properties. Auburn is home to two outstanding Art Deco structures, the Auburn Electric & Waterworks (54141) and the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Factory (54149), and several architecturally significant houses, including the Dr. Irvin Butchel House (54081), the Old Madden House (54091), and two extraordinary French Eclectic houses on Midway Drive (54005, 54009).



AUBURN SCATTERED SITES (54001-080)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House;** 1151 N Van Buren St.; California bungalow, c.1929; *Architecture* (664)
- 002 C House;** 1145 N Van Buren St.; Tudor Revival, c.1930; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 003 C House;** 1207 N Main St.; Colonial Revival, c.1930; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 004 C House;** 1202 N Main St.; Side-gable bungalow/Craftsman, c.1920; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 005 O House;** 1004 Midway Dr.; French Eclectic, c.1920; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (664)
- 006 C House;** 1007 Midway Dr.; Tudor Revival, c.1925; *Architecture* (664)
- 007 C House;** 1005 Midway Dr.; Tudor Revival, c.1930; *Architecture* (664)
- 008 C House;** 913 Midway Dr.; Side-gable bungalow, c.1930; *Architecture* (664)
- 009 O House;** 907 Midway Dr.; French Eclectic, c.1920; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 010 N House;** 910 Midway Dr.; Tudor Revival, c.1925; *Architecture* (027)



54005 This French Eclectic house is wonderfully preserved, retaining a slate roof, original multi-paned casement windows, and a rounded tower entrance.



54009 This house is another outstanding example of the French Eclectic style in DeKalb County, and has a large amount of craftsmanship including cut-stone detailing.

- 011 C House;** 1017 N Main St.; Italianate/Colonial Revival, c.1875; *Architecture* (664)
- 012 C House;** 104 E Washington St.; Western bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (664)
- 013 C House;** 1010 N Main St.; Side-gable bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 014 C House;** 1008 N Main St.; Tudor Revival, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 015 C House;** 832 Midway Dr.; Colonial Revival, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)



54019 This French Eclectic house retains its original double hung sash windows and front door.



54024 Built c.1920, this American foursquare house features a front-gable porch that dominates the front facade and has heavy, square, tapered piers atop brick piers.

- 016 C House;** 823 Midway Dr.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 017 N House;** 828 Midway Dr.; Colonial Revival, c.1925; *Architecture* (027)
- 018 C House;** 826 Midway Dr.; American four-square, c.1920; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 019 N House;** 824 Midway Dr.; French Eclectic, c.1930; *Architecture* (027)
- 020 C House;** 911 N Main St.; Cross-gable, c.1930; *Architecture* (027)
- 021 C House;** 905 N Main St.; Side-gable bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 022 C House;** 202 Clinton St.; Gable-front, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 023 C House;** 903 N Main St.; Pyramidal-roof, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 024 N House;** 818 Midway Dr.; American four-square/Craftsman, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 025 N House;** 816 Midway Dr.; American four-square, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 026 C House;** 815 Midway Dr.; Cross-gabled square, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 027 C House;** 813 Midway Dr.; Gable-front & shed, c.1905; *Architecture* (027)



54044 This Queen Anne house retains original clapboard siding, projecting eaves with carved raking and moldings, a wrapping frieze band, and original doors and windows.

- 028 C House;** 809 Midway Dr.; Gable-front & shed, c.1905; *Architecture* (027)
- 029 C Gas Station;** 311 North St.; 20th century functional, c.1930; Outbuilding: house; *Architecture, Commerce, Transportation* (027)
- 030 N House;** 741 N Jackson St.; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuilding: cold cellar, garage; *Architecture* (027)



54055 One of only two Second Empire houses in Auburn, this house retains its historic windows, porch details, highly decorative window lintels, and white ashlar sills.



54060 Built c.1865, this Italianate house is in pristine condition, retaining all of its historic elements and details.

- 031 C House;** 714 N Van Buren St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)
- 032 C House;** 740 N Jackson St.; Colonial Revival, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 033 C House;** 210 E First St.; Gable-front, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 034 N House;** 110 E First St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 035 C House;** 112-114 W Second St.; T-plan, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 036 C House;** 600 N Jackson St.; Lazy-T, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 037 C House;** 511 N Jackson St.; Upright & wing/Queen Anne, c.1885; *Architecture* (027)
- 038 N House;** 503 N Jackson St.; Upright & wing/Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)
- 039 C House;** N Cedar St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 040 C House;** 507 N Cedar St.; Gable-front & shed, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 041 C House;** 506 N Cedar St.; Double-pile, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 042 C House;** 406 N Jackson St.; Lazy-T, c.1889; *Architecture* (027)
- 043 C House;** 409 N Jackson St.; Gabled-ell, c.1889; *Architecture* (027)

- 044 O House;** 403 N Jackson St.; Queen Anne, c.1889; *Architecture* (027)
- 045 C House;** 210 W Fourth St.; Lazy-T, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 046 N John Zimmerman House;** 402 N Van Buren St.; Gothic Revival, 1901; *Architecture* (027)
- 047 C House;** 338 W Fourth St.; Gable-front, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 048 C Factory/Warehouse;** 500-501 N Indiana St.; 20th century functional, c.1915; *Architecture, Industry* (027)
- 049 C Frank Zimmerman House;** 364 W Fifth St.; Queen Anne, c.1889; *Architecture* (027)
- 050 C House;** 343 W Fourth St.; Double-pile/Colonial Revival, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 051 C House;** 339 W Fourth St.; Gable-front & shed; *Architecture* (027)
- 052 N House;** 319-321 W Fourth St.; Colonial Revival, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 053 C House;** 307 N Van Buren St.; Queen Anne, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 054 N House;** 301 N Van Buren St.; T-plan/Italianate, c.1885/c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 055 N House;** 302 N Van Buren St.; Second Empire, c.1870; *Architecture* (027)



54061 This unaltered house has unpainted clapboard siding and features wide, projecting eaves and pendant-drop barge boards in the steep gable-ends.

- 056 C House;** 211 W Fourth St.; American four-square, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 057 C House;** 307 N Jackson St.; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1885; *Architecture* (027)
- 058 C House;** 402 N Cedar St.; T-plan, c.1890; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 059 C House;** 304 N Cedar St.; Colonial Revival, c.1930; *Architecture* (027)
- 060 O House;** 302 N Cedar St.; Italianate, c.1865; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 061 N House;** 108 N Cedar St.; Gothic Revival, c.1840; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)



54063 This Italianate Church has been adaptively reused for commercial purposes, but retains all of its historic elements, including steeple and round-arch windows.



54069 This upright and wing house has all of its original historic elements intact, including a unique gable-front porch and original front door.

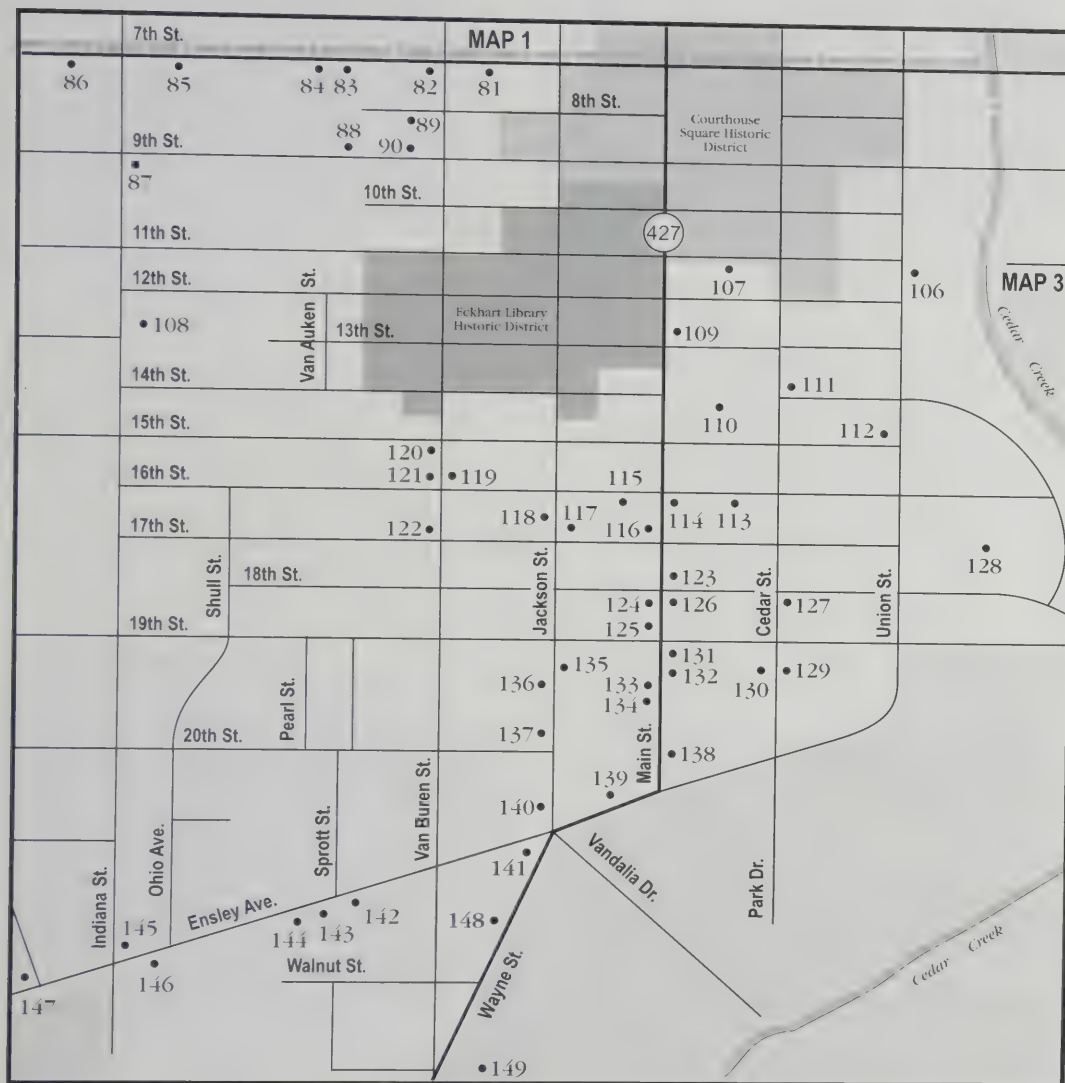
- 062 N Commercial Building;** 221 N Main St.; Commercial block/Craftsman, c.1915; *Architecture, Commerce* (027)
- 063 O Church;** 201 N Jackson St.; Center-steeple Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture, Religion* (027)
- 064 N House;** 202 N Van Buren St.; Colonial Revival, c.1915; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture* (027)
- 065 N House;** 201 N Van Buren St.; Queen Anne, c.1890/c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 066 C House;** 307 W Fifth St.; American four-square, c.1905; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 067 C House;** 315 W Fifth St.; Gable-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 068 C House;** 339 W Fifth St.; Cross-plan, Gothic Revival, c.1895; *Architecture* (027)
- 069 N House;** 345 W Fifth St.; Upright & wing, c.1905; *Architecture* (027)
- 070 C House;** 110 N Indiana St.; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 071 C House;** 123 N Indiana St.; Queen Anne, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 072 C House;** 115 N Indiana St.; Gable-front, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)

- 073 N House;** 402 W Seventh St.; Free Classic, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)
- 074 C House;** 360 W Seventh St.; Queen Anne Free Classic, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 075 C House;** 354 W Seventh St.; T-plan/Craftsman, c.1870/c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 076 C House;** 306 W Seventh St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 077 N House;** 107 N Van Buren St.; American foursquare/Craftsman, c.1925; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 078 C House;** 302 W Seventh St.; Free Classic, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 079 N Souder Hospital;** 205 W Sixth St.; Art Deco, c.1930; *Architecture, Health, Medicine* (027)
- 080 C House;** 107 N Jackson St.; Queen Anne, c.1880; *Architecture* (027)



54079 Souder Hospital was built in the Art Deco style and is one of only three historic hospitals remaining in DeKalb County.

Auburn Scattered Sites, Map 2 (54081-090, 106-149)



AUBURN SCATTERED SITES (54081-090, 106-149)

No. Rtg. Description

- 081 O Dr. Irvin Butchel House;** 217 W Seventh St.; Free Classic, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 082 N House;** 317 W Seventh St.; Craftsman, c.1925; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 083 C House;** W Seventh St.; T-plan/Italianate, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)
- 084 C House;** 323 W Seventh St.; Stick Style, c.1890; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 085 N House;** 257 W Seventh St.; Upright & wing Craftsman, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 086 C House;** 421 W Seventh St.; T-plan, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 087 C House;** 359 W Ninth St.; Lazy-T, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 088 C House;** 314 W Ninth St.; American four-square, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 089 N House;** 201 S Van Buren St.; Gable-front Craftsman, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 090 N House;** 207 S Van Buren St.; Free Classic, c.1895; *Architecture* (027)

[For entries 091-105, please see page 97]

- 106 C House;** S Union St.; Pyramidal-roof/Queen Anne, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 107 C House;** 117 E Eleventh St.; Cross-gable, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 108 N Harrison School;** S Indiana St.; Art Deco, c.1930; *Architecture, Education* (027)



54081 The Dr. Irvin Butchel House retains original clapboard siding and corner posts, and features clustered brackets beneath overhanging eaves, a high-style dormer window with broken pediment, and original leaded, fan-light windows.

- 109 C House;** 608 S Main St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 110 N McIntosh High School;** S Main St.; Eclectic Revival, c.1918 (A.H. Elwood & Son, architects); Outbuildings: gym, maintenance shed; *Architecture, Education* (027)
- 111 C House;** 708 S Cedar St.; Saltbox, c.1905; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 112 N Auburn Junction Depot;** 215 E Fifteenth St.; Side-gable/Italianate, c.1874; *Architecture, Transportation* (027)
- 113 C House;** 111 E Sixteenth St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1925; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 114 C House;** 1006 S Main St.; Side-gable bungalow, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 115 C House;** 113 W Sixteenth St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 116 C House;** 1007 S Main St.; Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture* (027)
- 117 N Church;** 1000 S Jackson St.; Center-steeple/Gothic Revival, c.1917; *Architecture, Religion* (027)
- 118 C House;** 1005 S Jackson St.; Cross-gable square, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 119 C House;** 910 S Van Buren St.; Lazy-T, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)

- 120 C House;** 901 S Van Buren St.; Pyramidal-roof cottage, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 121 N Robert Dilgard House;** 909 S Van Buren St.; I-house/Greek Revival, c.1865; *Architecture* (027)
- 122 C House;** 1009 S Van Buren St.; Lazy-T Queen Anne, c.1885; *Architecture* (027)
- 123 C House;** 1110 S Main St.; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 124 C Quaintance House;** 1203 S Main St.; Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (027)
- 125 C House;** 1207 S Main St.; Queen Anne, c.1895; *Architecture* (027)
- 126 C House;** 1202 S Main St.; American four-square, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 127 C House;** 1202 S Cedar St.; Gable-front, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 128 C Evergreen Cemetery;** S Union St.; c.1815-present; Outbuilding: iron fence; *Art, Ethnic Heritage, Exploration/Settlement, Military, Religion, Social History* (027)
- 129 C House;** 1309 S Cedar St.; Gable-front, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 130 C House;** 1310 S Cedar St.; Pyramidal-roof, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 131 C House;** 1304 S Main St.; Cross-gable & shed, c.1900; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)



54136 This side-gable bungalow has Classical Revival details, including its porch with Doric column supports and slightly arched pediment.



54141 The Auburn Electric & Waterworks is unaltered and retains an original canopy above the entry, as well as original doors and windows.

- 132 C House;** 1310 S Main St.; L-plan/Queen Anne, c.1895; *Architecture* (027)
- 133 C House;** 1311 S Main St.; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 134 C House;** 1315 S Main St.; Colonial Revival, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 135 C House;** 1310 S Jackson St.; English cottage, c.1930; *Architecture* (027)
- 136 O House;** 1309 S Jackson St.; Side-gable bungalow/Classical Revival, c.1925; *Architecture* (027)
- 137 C House;** 1323 S Jackson St.; Italianate, c.1885; *Architecture* (027)
- 138 C Commercial Block;** 1318 S Main St.; Two-part commercial block, c.1900; *Architecture, Commerce* (027)
- 139 N Gas Station;** 120 Ensley Ave.; Gable-front, c.1925; *Architecture, Commerce, Transportation* (027)
- 140 C George Ensley House;** 1335 S Jackson St.; Gabled-ell/Greek Revival, c.1867; *Architecture* (027)
- 141 O Auburn Electric & Waterworks;** S Wayne St.; Art Deco, c.1930; *Architecture, Industry* (027)
- 142 C House;** 319 Ensley Ave.; Gable-front & shed/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (027)
- 143 C House;** Ensley Ave.; Upright & wing, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)

- 144 **C House;** 133 Ensley Ave.; Gabled-ell/Italianate, c.1880; *Architecture* (027)
- 145 **N House;** 360 Ensley Ave.; Mission Revival, c.1925; *Architecture* (027)
- 146 **C House;** 351 Ensley Ave.; Cross-gable square, c.1905; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 147 **C Auburn Baptist Church;** 500 W Ensley Ave.; Center-steeple, c.1880; *Architecture, Religion* (027)
- 148 **C Gas Station;** S Wayne St.; Small box w canopy, c.1935; *Architecture, Commerce, Transportation* (027)
- 149 **O Auburn Cord Duesenberg Administration Building & Factory;** 1600 S Wayne St.; Art Deco, 1923/1928/1930; *Architecture, Commerce, Industry, Invention, Transportation* (027) **NR [Admin. Bldg. only]**



The Lakeshore Deopt in Auburn was located north of West Seventh Street, c.1908. *Smith Collection*



54149 The Art Deco Auburn Cord Dusenber Administration Building was built in 1930 and is listed in the National Register. The building now houses a museum dedicated to the famous cars produced in Auburn.

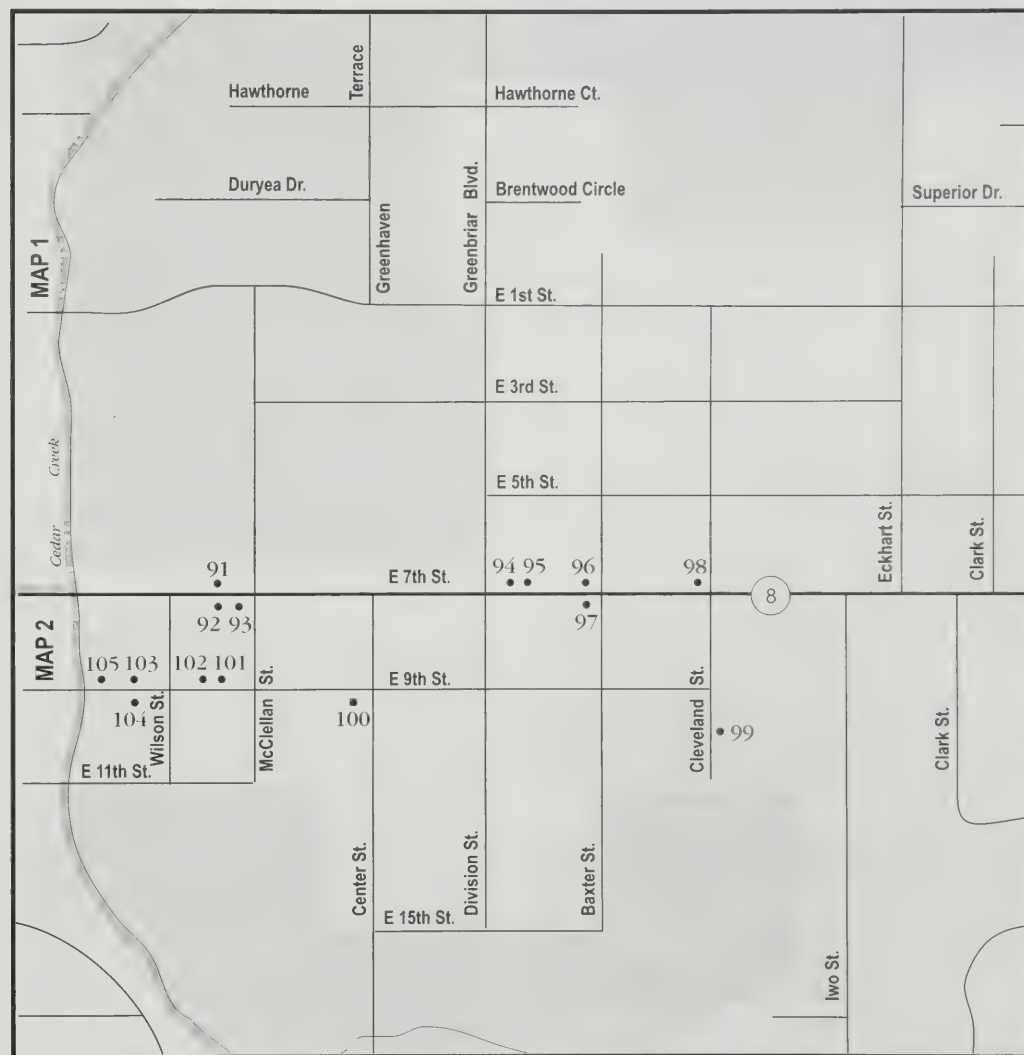


William H. McIntosh donated this house to the City of Auburn as the site for Auburn High School built in 1918. *Smith Collection*



The Auburn Post Card and Manufacturing Company, c.1911. This company published many of the post card views of historic properties used in this book. *Smith Collection*

Auburn Scattered Sites, Map 3 (54091-105)

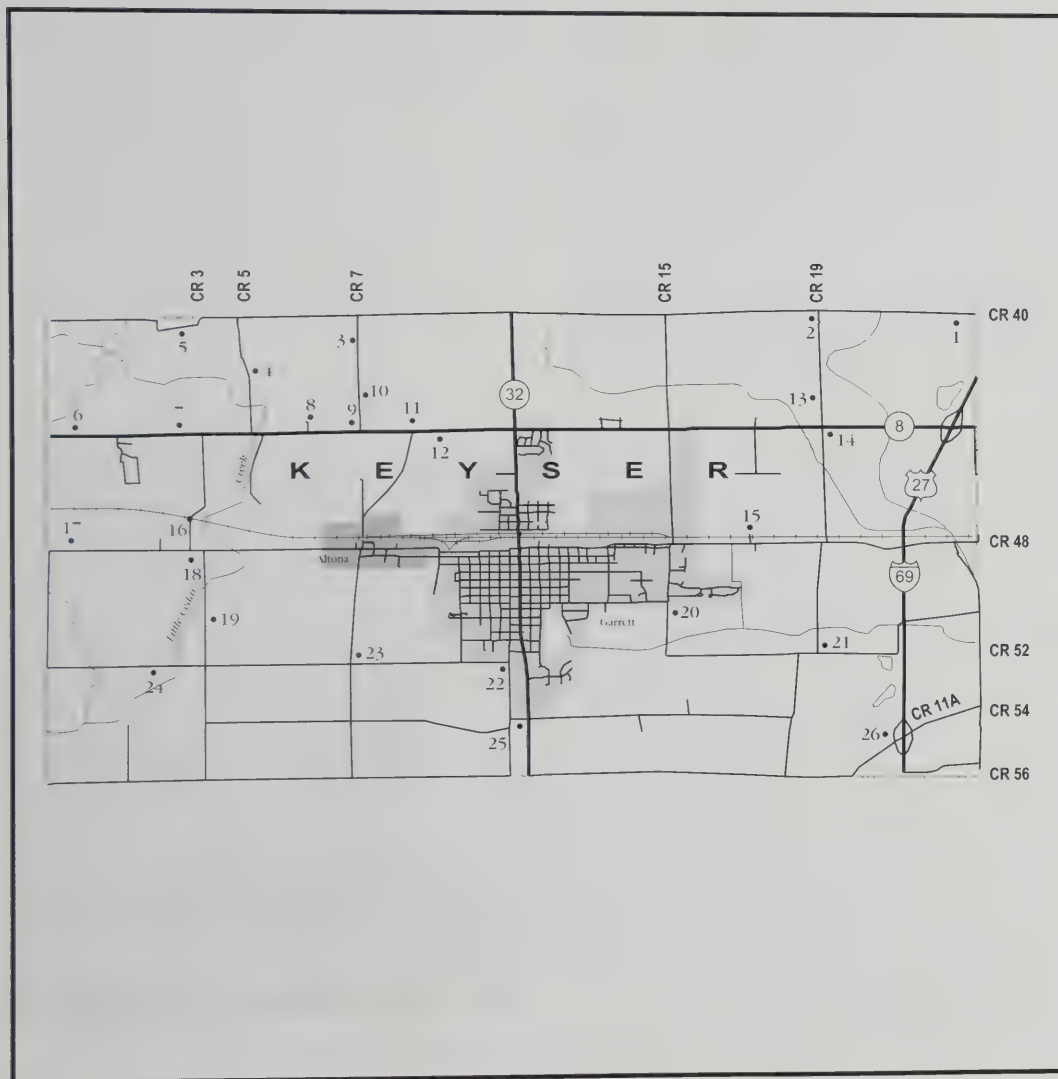


AUBURN SCATTERED SITES (54091-105)

No. Rtg. Description

- 091 O **Old Madden House**; 400 E Seventh St.; Free Classic, 1900; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 092 C **House**; 407 E Seventh St.; American four-square, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 093 C **House**; 409 E Seventh St.; Cross-gable square, c.1910; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 094 C **House**; 706 E Seventh St.; American four-square, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 095 C **House**; 712 E Seventh St.; Gambrel-front, c.1910; *Architecture* (027)
- 096 C **House**; 724 E Seventh St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1910; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 097 C **House**; 723 E Seventh St.; T-plan, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)
- 098 C **House**; E Seventh St.; American four-square, c.1915; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 099 C **House**; 214 Cleveland St.; Lazy-T, c.1905; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 100 N **House**; 517 E Ninth St.; L-plan. Queen Anne, c.1890; *Architecture* (027)
- 101 C **House**; 408 E Ninth St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)
- 102 C **House**; 406 E Ninth St.; Cross-gable square, c.1915; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 103 N **House**; 326 E Ninth St.; American four-square, c.1915; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 104 C **House**; 325 E Ninth St.; Tudor Revival, c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 105 C **House**; 320 E Ninth St.; American four-square, c.1915; *Architecture* (027)

Keyser Township (55001-026)



Located in the southwest region of DeKalb County, Keyser Township owes its organization and development to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was constructed in northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in the early 1870s. At the time, it was common practice for railroads to make large land acquisitions to build new rail lines and necessary operational facilities, such as train sheds, depots, and maintenance garages. In 1874, the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company purchased several hundred acres of land in southwest DeKalb County and platted the railroad division point and town of Garrett. The town, however, straddled the Richland and Bulter Township border. To rectify this problem, the county commissioners established a new township in 1876. This new township was named after William Keyser, one of the primary investors in the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company.

Shortly after the creation of Keyser Township, the land that encompasses the present-day communities of Garrett and Altona was quickly populated and developed. By 1876, numerous business entrepreneurs flocked to Keyser Township in hopes of capitalizing upon the railroad's great success. The township boasted a number of businesses, including a drug store, dry good store, bakery, physician, hardware store, butcher, livery stable, newspaper, hotel, and several saloons. Yet, on the outskirts of these two communities, the township remained largely undeveloped, and its land was cultivated for agricultural purposes.

Today, Keyser Township boasts a great number of historic rural and agricultural resources, and several of its sites are part of a multiple-property listing in the National Register of Historic Places, including the Joseph DePew House (55005), the William Fountain House (55007), and the Edward Kelham Farm (55017). Unfortunately, many of these have been subsequently altered, affecting their ratings.

Keyser Township also has several noteworthy public buildings and facilities, such as the Brethren in Christ Church (55010), the former District No. 6 School (55021) and the Auburn-Garrett Drive-In Movie Theatre (55012).

KEYSER TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (55001-026)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 -- **DeKalb County Home Barn**; CR 40; Dairy barn, c.1908; Outbuildings: corn crib, silo; *Agriculture* (664) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 002 -- **Joseph Bowman Farm**; CR 19; Lazy-T/Italianate, 1875; *Architecture* (664) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 003 N **Brechbill Farm**; N CR 7; Double-pile/Italianate, c.1889; Outbuildings: dairy barn, garage, milk house, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (133)
- 004 C **Farm**; CR 5; T-plan, c.1890; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, drive-thru corn crib, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 005 O **DePew House**; 0314 W CR 40; Italianate, 1887; *Architecture* (133)
- 006 -- **Gump House**; SR 8; Greek Revival, c.1854; *Architecture* (006) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 007 -- **William Fountain House**; 0329 SR 8; Greek Revival, 1854; *Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (231) **NR** [subsequently altered]



55007 The William Fountain House was built in 1854 by a Lincolnshire immigrant who arrived in DeKalb County in 1848.



55009 The Brechbill-Davidson House is listed in the National Register and was constructed in 1889 by Jacob Brechbill. Henry Davidson added the rear wing in 1908.

- 008 C **Barn**; W SR 8; Bank barn, 1904; *Agriculture* (231)
- 009 -- **Brechbill-Davidson Farm**; CR 7; Italianate, 1889/1908; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, pumphouse, smokehouse, summer kitchen, windmill; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 010 O **Brethren in Christ Church and Christian Union Cemetery**; +395 N CR 7; Center-steeple, 1908; Cemetery: c.1872-present; *Architecture, Religion* (231) **NR**
- 011 C **House**; 935 SR 8; Upright & wing, c.1890; *Architecture* (231)
- 012 C **Auburn-Garrett Drive-In**; W SR 8; Post-war roadside vernacular, c.1955; *Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation* (231)
- 013 -- **Rakestraw House**; CR 19; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; *Architecture* (027) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 014 C **Keyser Township School**; SR 8; Gable-front, c.1890; *Architecture, Education* (027)
- 015 C **House**; 1797 CR 48; Gable-front, c.1870 c.1920; *Architecture* (027)
- 016 C **B&O Railroad Bridge**; CR 3; c.1905; *Engineering, Transportation* (231)
- 017 O **Edward Kelham Farm**; CR 48; Double-pile, c.1870; Outbuildings: bank barns; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231) **NR**
- 018 -- **Orin Clark House**; CR 48; 1870; *Architecture* (231) **NR** [subsequently altered]

- 019 C **House**; S CR 3; T-plan, c.1895; *Architecture* (231)
- 020 -- **Charles Lehmback Farm**; 701 CR 15; T-plan, 1911; Outbuildings: corn crib, drive-thru corn crib, milk house, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 021 N **District No. 6 School**; CR 52; Gable-front, 1885; *Architecture, Education* (027)
- 022 O **Samuel Bevier House**; 1196 CR 52; Free Classic, 1905; *Architecture* (231) **NR**
- 023 C **Farm**; S CR 7; Upright & wing, c.1890; Outbuildings: butchering house, corn crib, garage, milk house, smokehouse, summer kitchen, transverse-frame barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 024 C **Embrey Cemetery**; W CR 52; c.1851-present; Outbuilding: iron fence; *Religion* (231)
- 025 O **J.H. Haag House**; 1232 W CR 54; Cross-plan Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (231) **NR**
- 026 O **Henry Shull Farmhouse Inn**; CR 11 A; Greek Revival, c.1839/c.1940; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (027) **NR**



55010 The Brethren in Christ Church is listed in the National Register. Built in 1882, it is an example of the Gothic Revival style applied to a rural church.

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Garrett Historic District (56001-944)

Southern Section



Garrett Historic District is roughly bounded by Railroad Street on the north, Third Avenue on the south, Hamsher Street to the west, and Britton Street to the east. The city primarily owes its existence to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which founded and developed the area in 1874 as a railroad division point. Historically, a large swamp covered the grounds of present-day Garrett, and consequently the area was considered largely undesirable. Despite the unfavorable landscape, the railroad acquired approximately 604 acres of land because it was so cheaply priced, and the region was rapidly drained and developed. The area was platted and recorded in 1875, and the new railroad community was named "Garrett" in honor of John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In the past, Garrett Historic District abounded with railroad structures, including a magnificent roundhouse located northwest of the intersection of Quincy and Randolph streets. The roundhouse was 265 feet in diameter and could hold approximately thirty-two locomotives that could be rotated on a massive turntable. The roundhouse, however, was demolished in 1933 and replaced by a smaller structure. Also northwest of Quincy and Randolph streets were blacksmith, machine, paint, and car repair shops, office buildings, a boiler plant, lumberyards, storage sheds, and warehouses. The rail yard had the material resources, technology, and manpower to build entire train cars and locomotives on site. Today, the district retains only a few historic railroad resources, including a train lot (56012) and a Craftsman style depot (56002).

A variety of residential, civic, commercial, and religious structures are found throughout Garrett Historic District, most of which were built between 1880-1930 during the "Golden Age" of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Popular building types and styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, T-plans, Bungalow, Craftsman, and Art Deco. The district includes several outstanding historic structures, including an Italian Renaissance Revival style church and rectory (56359, 56360), several Craftsman style bungalows (56310, 56627), and an

exceptional Romanesque Revival style hospital (56338).

Garrett Historic District contains a total of 944 properties and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 for its national significance in architecture and transportation. Unfortunately, many of its resources have been altered and no longer contribute to the district's historic character.

GARRETT HISTORIC DISTRICT (033-231-56001-944)

No.	Rtg.	Add.	Description
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WEST RAILROAD STREET (*south side*)

001	NC	NA	Playground
002	C	NA	Railroad Depot; Side-gable/Craftsman, c.1910

EAST RAILROAD STREET (*south side*)

003	NC	309	Pole Barns; c.1990
004	NC	NA	Garage; No style, c.1985
005	NC	NA	Pole Barns; c.1990
006	NC	NA	Pole Barns; c.1990

WEST QUINCY STREET (*north side*)

007	C	100	Warehouse; Craftsman, c.1915
008	NC	NA	Storage Facility; No style
009	NC	NA	Storage Facility; No style
010	NC	NA	Gravel Lot

EAST QUINCY STREET (*north side*)

011	NC	NA	Parking Lot
012	NC	NA	Train Lot
013	NC	304	House; T-plan, c.1910
014	NC	306	House; T-plan, c.1910
015	NC	308	Electric Station

WEST QUINCY STREET (*south side*)

016	NC	NA	Storage Units; No style, c.1990
017	NC	NA	Commercial Building; No style, c.1990
018	NC	NA	Parking Lot

EAST QUINCY STREET (*south side*)

019	NC	121	Apartment Building; Italianate, c.1890
020	C	207	House; Gable-front & shed, c.1895
021	NC	209	House; Gable-front & shed, c.1895
022	NC	NA	Parking Lot
023	C	215	Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1930
024	NC	317	House; No style, c.1910
025	NC	403	House; T-plan, c.1910
026	NC	407	House; T-plan, c.1910
027	NC	411	Apartment Building; Modern, c.1975
028	NC	417	House; Lazy-T cottage, c.1910
029	NC	501	House; T-plan, c.1905
030	NC	505	House; T-plan, c.1910
031	NC	507	House; No style, c.1930
032	C	513	House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920
033	NC	515	House; Lazy-T, c.1910

WEST KING STREET (*north side*)

034	NC	616	Commercial Building; Commercial block, c.1905
035	C	612	House; Gable-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1905
036	C	610	House; Gable-front bungalow, Craftsman, c.1905
037	NC	608	House; T-plan, c.1890
038	NC	606	House; Gable-front, c.1890
039	C	604	House; T-plan, c.1890
040	NC	602	House; Lazy-T cottage, c.1905

041 NC 520 **House;** T-plan, c.1880
 042 C 516 **House;** T-plan/Craftsman, c.1900
 043 C 514 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 044 NC 512 **House;** American foursquare, c.1910
 045 NC 510 **Double House;** No style, c.1900
 046 C 508 **House;** T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1880
 047 NC 504 **House;** T-plan, c.1880
 048 NC NA **Parking Lot**
 049 NC NA **Parking Lot**
 050 NC 218 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1880
 051 NC 210 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890
 052 NC NA **Bank;** Modern, c.1990
 053 NC NA **Parking Lot**

EAST KING STREET (*north side*)

054 NC NA **Demolished**
 055 NC NA **Demolished**
 056 NC 116 **Demolished**
 057 C 200 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
 058 C 202 **House;** American foursquare, c.1910
 059 C 204 **House;** American foursquare, c.1910
 060 C 206 **House;** Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1905
 061 NC 210 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1900
 062 NC 302 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1900
 063 C 304 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 064 C 308 **House;** T-plan/English cottage, c.1900
 065 NC 310 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 066 C 312 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 067 NC 314 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 068 NC 400 **House;** Gabled-ell & shed, c.1900
 069 NC 402 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 070 NC 404 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905

071 C 408 **House;** Free Classic, c.1870
 072 C 410 **House;** Free Classic, c.1870
 073 C 418 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow Craftsman, c.1915
 074 C 500 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 075 NC 502 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 076 NC 504 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 077 C 506 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 078 C 508 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 079 NC 510 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 080 NC 516 **House;** Free Classic, c.1905

WEST KING STREET (*south side*)

081 NC 617 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1910
 082 NC 617 ½ **Garage;** No style, c.1930
 083 NC 517 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1910
 084 C 511 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 085 C 419 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 086 NC 417 **House;** Gable-front, c.1910
 087 C 415 **House;** Gable-front, c.1910
 088 NC 310 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 089 C 217 **House;** Gable-front, c.1907
 090 C NA **Carriage House;** Side-gable, c.1905
 091 C NA **Café;** Hipped cube, c.1950
 092 NC 115 **Commercial Building;** 20th century functional, c.1915
 093 C 107-09 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1890
 094 N NA **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1875

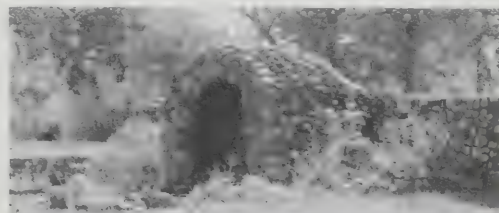
EAST KING STREET (*south side*)

095 NC NA **Vacant lot**
 096 C 109-11 **Apartment Building;** Free Classic, c.1890
 097 C 115 **Commercial Building;** 20th century functional, c.1930

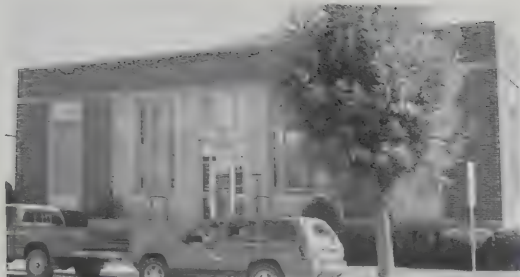
098 C 119 **Commercial Building;** 20th century functional, c.1910
 099 C 123 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1910
 100 C 215 **First Church of Christ;** Craftsman, 1916, 1961
 101 NC 317 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
 102 NC NA **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 103 C 405 **House;** Queen Anne cottage, c.1895
 104 NC 407 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1900
 105 C NA **House;** Cross-gable, c.1900
 106 C 413 **House;** T-plan, c.1895
 107 NC 415 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1905
 108 NC 417 **House;** Queen Anne cottage, c.1905
 109 NC 503 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1905
 110 NC 511 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
 111 NC NA **House;** Gable-front, c.1910

WEST KEYSER STREET (*north side*)

112 NC 612 **House;** No style, c.1910
 113 C 514 **House;** Gable-front bungalow, c.1905
 114 NC 416 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1900
 115 NC 410 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1905
 116 NC 318 **House;** Colonial Revival, c.1930
 117 C 202 **Commercial Building;** Art Deco, c.1940
 118 C NA **Commercial Building;** Art Deco, c.1940



56131 Large rubble and field stones were assembled into an arch forming a grotto.



56133 The Art Deco Post Office was built in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration. The interior retains an original mural on the western wall, as well as original tables and counters.

EAST KEYSER STREET (*north side*)

- 119 NC NA Commercial Building;** 20th century functional
- 120 NC 118 House;** Cross-gable, c.1860
- 121 NC NA Parking Lot**
- 122 C 212 House;** Lazy-T cottage/Craftsman, c.1905
- 123 C 214 House;** Lazy-T cottage/Craftsman, c.1905
- 124 NC 316 House;** Lazy-T cottage, c.1905
- 125 C 412 House;** Gable-front bungalow, c.1910
- 126 NC 414 House;** Gable-front, c.1910

WEST KEYSER STREET (*south side*)

- 127 NC 617 House;** Upright & wing, c.1905
- 128 NC 613 House;** Bungalow, c.1915
- 129 NC 509 House;** Modular
- 130 C 417 House;** I-house, c.1900
- 131 N NA Outdoor Chapel;** Stone grotto, c.1930
- 132 C 219 House;** Italianate, c.1880
- 133 O NA United States Post Office;** Art Deco, 1936 (WPA, builder)
- 134 C 101-5 Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1880

EAST KEYSER STREET (*south side*)

- 135 C 115 House;** T-plan, c.1900
- 136 NC 117 Apartment Building;** Cross-plan, c.1900
- 137 C 213 House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 138 C 215 House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 139 C 217 House;** L-plan/English cottage, c.1910
- 140 NC NA Vacant Lot**
- 141 NC 401 House;** Side-gable
- 142 NC 515 House;** Gable-front, c.1920

WEST HOUSTON STREET (*north side*)

- 143 NC 516 House;** T-plan/Italianate, c.1875
- 144 C 416 House;** T-plan/Italianate, c.1875
- 145 C 414 House;** Gabled-ell/Craftsman, c.1900
- 146 C 316 House;** Cape Cod, c.1940
- 147 C 306 House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
- 148 NC 300 Parish;** Modern, c.1980
- 149 NC 216 House;** T-plan, c.1890
- 150 C 204 Double House;** American four-square, c.1910



56151 The World Episcopal Methodist Church was built in 1913.



56152 This Free Classic house was built c.1915 and is unaltered.

- 151 O NA World Episcopal Methodist Church;** Side-steeple, 1913
- 152 O 108 House;** Free Classic, c.1915

EAST HOUSTON STREET (*north side*)

- 153 C 108 House;** Gabled-ell/Craftsman, c.1905
- 154 C 110 House;** Side-gable bungalow, c.1905
- 155 C 118 House;** Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1910
- 156 C 200 House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
- 157 NC 210 House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 158 NC 410 House;** Minimal ranch, c.1940
- 159 NC 510 House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
- 160 NC 514 House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915

WEST HOUSTON STREET (*south side*)

- 161 NC 617 House;** Modern, c.1990
- 162 C 601 House;** Colonial Revival, c.1930
- 163 C NA Park**
- 164 NC 217 House;** Cross-gable, c.1905



56166 The Garrett Library was built in 1914 in the popular Craftsman style. It features a terra cotta tile roof with wide projecting eaves and an original arched entry with classical limestone doric columns.

- 165 NC 207** House; Gable-front & shed, c.1900
166 N NA Garrett Library; Craftsman, 1914

EAST HOUSTON STREET (south side)

- 167 NC 107** House; Lazy-T, c.1905
168 NC 111 House; Cross-gable/Queen Anne, c.1905
169 NC 113 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
170 NC 201 House; American foursquare, c.1910
171 NC 203 House; Gable-front, c.1910
172 NC 207 House; Gable-front, c.1910
173 C 211 House; Gable-front bungalow, c.1915
174 O 215 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
175 NC 311 House; Cape Cod, c.1940
176 C 317 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
177 C NA Garage; Gable-front, c.1930
178 O 507 Mountz House; Free Classic, 1896 NR
179 C 515 House; Queen Anne, c.1890
180 NC 517 House; Gable-front bungalow, c.1915

WEST EDGERTON STREET (north side)

- 181 NC 308** House; Gable-front/Queen Anne, c.1890

EAST EDGERTON STREET (north side)

- 182 NC 518** House; Ranch, c.1980

WEST EDGERTON STREET (south side)

- 183 C NA** House; Cross-plan/Italianate, c.1870
184 NC 517 House; I-house, c.1890
185 C 415 House; Ranch, c.1960
186 NC 405 House; T-plan, c.1890
187 C 401 House; American foursquare, c.1920
188 C 315 House; Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c.1890
189 NC 217 House; No style
190 NC NA House; Modular, c.1990

EAST EDGERTON STREET (south side)

- 191 C 111** House; Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1910
192 NC 211 House; Side-gable bungalow, c.1915

WEST DENNIS STREET (north side)

- 193 NC 608** Apartment Building; Modular, c.1990



56174 This dormer-front bungalow retains its original windows and other historic elements.



56178 This Free Classic house retains its original clapboard siding, wood and glass paneled doors with transom window, slate roof, and decorative millwork.

WEST DENNIS STREET (south side)

- 194 NC 615** House; Ranch, c.1990
195 NC 401 House; Ranch, c.1975

WEST MCHENRY STREET (north side)

- 196 NC 610** House; Minimal ranch, c.1950

WEST MCHENRY STREET (south side)

- 197 NC 609** House; Ranch, c.1945
198 NC 613 House; Modern, c.1990
199 NC 615 House; Modern, c.1990
200 NC NA Vacant Lot

EAST MCHENRY STREET (south side)

- 201 C 111** House; Gable-front, c.1910
202 NC 311 House; Ranch, c.1990

WEST WARFIELD STREET (north side)

- 203 C NA** House; Cape Cod, c.1945

EAST WARFIELD STREET (south side)

- 204 NC NA** Garage; No style

EAST FIRST AVENUE (north side)

- 205 C 110 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1905
 206 C 112 **House;** English cottage/Craftsman, c.1910
 207 NC 116 **House;** Lazy-T cottage/Craftsman, c.1910

EAST SECOND AVENUE (north side)

- 208 C 103 **House;** Pyramidal-roof cottage, c.1950

WEST THIRD AVENUE (north side)

- 209 N 110 **House;** Craftsman bungalow, c.1915

HAMSHER STREET (east side)

- 210 NC 615 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1975
 211 NC 609 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1970
 212 NC 515 **House;** Side-gable, Cape Cod, c.1960
 213 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
 214 C 405 **House;** L-plan cottage, c.1930
 215 NC 319 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 216 NC 315 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 217 C 313 **House;** Minimal traditional, c.1930
 218 NC 309 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 219 NC 305 **House;** L-plan cottage, c.1900
 220 NC 301 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 221 NC 221 **House;** I-house, c.1904
 222 NC 217 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 223 NC 215 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 224 C 113 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 225 NC 109 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 226 C 105 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900

JOHNSON STREET (west side)

- 227 C 618 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920
 228 C 610 **House;** Gable-front/Craftsman, 1913
 229 NC 600 **House;** Gable-front, c.1920
 230 C 514 **House;** California bungalow, c.1918
 231 C 510 **House;** California bungalow, c.1918
 232 C 504 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1918
 233 C 417 **House;** Cape Cod, c.1950
 234 NC 404 **House;** American foursquare, c.1917
 235 C 400 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1905
 236 NC 318 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1905
 237 C 310 **House;** Upright & wing/Craftsman, c.1900
 238 NC 308 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1900
 239 NC 304 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 240 C 220 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 241 NC 216 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 242 NC 212 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 243 NC 210 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 244 NC 206 **House;** Side-gable, c.1920
 245 NC 200 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 246 NC 122 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 247 NC 118 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 248 NC 114 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 249 NC 110 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 250 NC 106 **House;** Side-gable, c.1910
 251 NC 102 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900

JOHNSON STREET (east side)

- 252 NC 619 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1960
 253 NC 611 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1960
 254 NC 605 **House;** Side-gable/Cape Cod, c.1955

- 255 NC 511 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1960
 256 NC 509 **House;** Cape Cod, c.1960
 257 NC 507 **House;** Cape Cod, c.1960
 258 NC 501 **House;** Ranch, c.1965
 259 NC 419 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1950
 260 NC 403 **House;** Modern, c.1958
 261 NC 319 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 262 N 315 **House;** T-plan/Queen Anne cottage, c.1895
 263 NC 311 **House;** T-plan/Queen Anne cottage, c.1895
 264 C 309 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 265 NC 307 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 266 NC 301 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 267 NC 219 **House;** Dutch Colonial, c.1945
 268 NC 217 **House;** Gable-front, c.1935
 269 NC 215 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 270 NC 213 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 271 NC 211 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 272 C 207 **House;** Lazy-T/Craftsman, c.1910
 273 NC 201 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1910
 274 NC 117 **House;** No style, c.1910
 275 NC 113 **House;** American foursquare, c.1895



56289 This simple T-Plan house retains its original clapboard siding, half-deadlight door, and wood sash windows.



56310 This dormer-front bungalow is in excellent condition and is unaltered. It retains wood shingle walls, original windows, and multi-light wood panel door.

- 276 C 109 House; Side-gable bungalow, c.1910
 277 C 107 House; Gable-front, c.1905

SOUTH GUILFORD STREET (*west side*)

- 278 C 618 House; L-plan cottage, c.1945
 279 NC 612 House; Pyramidal-roof cottage, c.1930
 280 NC NA Vacant Lot
 281 C 602 House; American foursquare, c.1918
 282 C 518 House; Ranch, c.1960
 283 NC 512 House; Cross-gable/Craftsman, c.1920
 284 C 506 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1918
 285 NC 500 House; Split-level ranch, c.1970
 286 NC 418 House; T-plan, c.1900
 287 C 410 House; Gable-front, c.1905
 288 C 404 House; L-plan, c.1905
 289 N 400 House; T-plan, c.1900
 290 C 318 House; T-plan, c.1905
 291 NC 314 House; Upright & wing, c.1900

- 292 NC 312 House; Cape Cod, c.1940
 293 NC 308 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
 294 C 306 House; Queen Anne, c.1890
 295 NC 300 House; T-plan, c.1900
 296 NC 222 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
 297 NC 218 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
 298 NC 208 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
 299 C 204 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
 300 NC 200 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
 301 C 122 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
 302 NC 118 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
 303 NC 112 House; Queen Anne, c.1900
 304 C 108 House; Gothic Revival, c.1900
 305 NC 104 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
 306 NC 100 House; Gable-front

SOUTH GUILFORD STREET (*east side*)

- 307 C 613 House; Post-depression modern, c.1940
 308 NC 611 House; Cape Cod, c.1945
 309 NC 607 House; Minimal traditional, c.1948
 310 O 519 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1928
 311 NC 517 House; Side-gable, c.1945
 312 NC 507 House; Side-gable, c.1960



56327 This International style house, built c.1960, features two shed roofs and exposed rafters.



56338 This Romanesque Revival hospital building, built in 1902/1917, features a slate roof, and an open veranda with Tuscan columns, round arches, and wood balustrades.

- 313 NC 503 House; Side-gable, c.1960
 314 NC 501 House; Minimal traditional, c.1945
 315 C 417 House; T-plan, c.1905
 316 NC 415 House; No style, c.1960
 317 NC 217 House; L-plan. Minimal traditional, c.1940
 318 C 215 House; Lazy-T, c.1900 c.1920
 319 NC 207 House; L-plan, c.1900
 320 C 117 House; Upright & wing, c.1904
 321 NC 115 House; Gable-front
 322 NC 113 House; Dutch Colonial Revival, c.1925

NORTH GUILFORD STREET (*east side*)

- 323 C 101 Commercial Building; Romanesque Revival, c.1898
 324 NC 103 Commercial Building; No style, c.1995
 325 NC 109 House; Modern, c.1950
 326 NC 113 House; L-plan, c.1900

IJAMS STREET (*west side*)

- 327 N 624 House; International, c.1960
 328 C 618 House; Side-gable/Cape Cod, c.1955

- 329 C 612 **House;** Side-gable/Cape Cod, c.1955
- 330 C 610 **House;** Side-gable/Cape Cod, c.1955
- 331 C 608 **House;** Side-gable/Cape Cod, c.1955
- 332 C 514 **House;** Ranch, c.1965
- 333 NC 512 **House;** Minimal traditional, c.1955
- 334 C 506 **House;** Ranch, c.1960
- 335 C 420 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 336 NC 416 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 337 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
- 338 O 218-08 **Hospital;** Romanesque Revival, 1902-1917
- 339 NC 122 **House;** No style, c.1905
- 340 NC 114 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 341 NC 112 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
- 342 NC 106 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
- 343 C 104 **House;** Cross-plan, c.1905
- 344 C 100 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1904

IJAMS STREET (*east side*)

- 345 NC 615 **House;** Gable-front/Split-level, c.1955
- 346 C 613 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920
- 347 NC 605 **House;** Ranch, c.1965



56349 This modest Cape Cod house was built in 1951 by Bay City Manufacturing of Michigan.



56359 This church rectory was built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style in 1929. It features a barrel tile roof, arched entryway, and original wood sash windows.

- 348 NC 515 **House;** Side-gable, c.1945
- 349 N 511 **House;** Cape Cod, 1951
- 350 C 507 **House;** Cape Cod, c.1955
- 351 NC 501 **House;** Cape Cod, c.1955
- 352 C 419 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1905
- 353 NC 413 **House;** Pyramidal-roof cottage, c.1945
- 354 C 407 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1919
- 355 C 405 **House;** California bungalow, c.1919
- 356 C 317 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 357 NC 315 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
- 358 NC 313 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
- 359 O 311 **St. Joseph's Catholic Church Rectory;** Italian Renaissance Revival, 1929
- 360 O 301 **St. Joseph's Catholic Church;** Italian Renaissance Revival, 1929
- 361 C 217 **House;** Gable-front, c.1915
- 362 NC 215 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1900
- 363 NC 211 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1900
- 364 C 209 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
- 365 NC 205 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
- 366 NC 201 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900

- 367 NC 117 **House;** Cross-gable/Queen Anne, c.1900
- 368 NC 115 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
- 369 NC 113 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
- 370 NC 111 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
- 371 NC NA **Vacant Lot**

SOUTH PETERS STREET (*west side*)

- 372 NC 618 **House;** Gable-front, c.1990
- 373 NC 610 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1965
- 374 NC 608 **House;** L-plan, c.1905
- 375 NC 606 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 376 N 602 **House;** Side-gable/Cape Cod, 1950



56360 This detail is of the rose window gracing the facade of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, built in 1929.

377 NC 518 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 378 C 512 **House;** California bungalow, c.1919
 379 C 510 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 380 NC 508 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 381 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
 382 NC 502 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 383 NC 500 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 384 NC 418 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 385 C 414 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
 386 C 412 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 387 NC 410 **House;** Italianate, c.1900
 388 C 408 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
 389 NC 404 **House;** Upright & wing
 390 NC 400 **House;** L-plan, c.1900
 391 C 318 **House;** Lazy-T/Craftsman, c.1905
 392 NC 308 **Commercial Building;** Modern
 393 C 216 **House;** Gable-front, c.1885
 394 NC 214 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890
 395 NC 212 **House;** Gable-front, c.1995
 396 C 208 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1902
 397 NC 206 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 398 C 200 **House;** Western bungalow, c.1918
 399 NC 122 **House;** Gable-front bungalow, c.1907
 400 C 120 **House;** California bungalow, c.1907
 401 NC 116 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 402 NC 114 **House;** Gable-front, c.1889
 403 NC 108 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1890
 404 NC 106 **House;** Side-gable bungalow, c.1900
 405 NC 104 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1905

NORTH PETERS STREET (west side)

406 NC 112 **Commercial Building;** 20th century functional, c.1905
 407 C 108 **House;** T-plan, c.1900



56409 This ranch house, built c.1960 is in unaltered condition.

408 NC 120 **Commercial Building;** Gable-front, c.1900

SOUTH PETERS STREET (east side)

409 N 617 **House;** Ranch, c.1960
 410 C 611 **House;** American foursquare Prairie, c.1915
 411 NC 607 **House;** No style, c.1905
 412 NC 601 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
 413 N 521 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
 414 C 515 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 415 C 511 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 416 NC 509 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 417 C 507 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 418 C 505 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1900
 419 NC 501 **House;** Queen Anne cottage, c.1900
 420 C 421 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1918
 421 C 417 **House;** L-plan, c.1900
 422 NC 411 **House;** Gable-front
 423 NC 405 **House;** California bungalow, c.1915
 424 NC 401 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 425 NC 319 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1905
 426 C 315 **House;** L-plan, Queen Anne cottage, c.1900
 427 NC 311 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 428 C 307 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900

429 NC 217 **House;** Gable-front, c.1960
 430 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
 431 NC 211 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 432 NC 209 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 433 NC 121 **House;** I-house, c.1885
 434 C 119 **House;** Post-depression modern, c.1940
 435 NC 115 **House;** T-plan, c.1895
 436 C 111 **House;** Gable-front, c.1895
 437 NC 109 **House;** Gable-front, c.1895
 438 NC 107 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 439 NC 103 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900

NORTH PETERS STREET (east side)

440 C 111 **Garage;** 20th century functional, c.1930
 441 C 115 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900

SOUTH COWEN STREET (west side)

442 NC 914 **House;** Lazy-T cottage, c.1915
 443 NC 912-10 **House;** Gabled-ell
 444 N 908 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 445 C 900 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 446 N 818 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 447 NC 814 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 448 NC 812 **House;** Gable-front, c.1905
 449 NC 810 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 450 NC 808 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
 451 NC 804 **House;** Lazy-T cottage, c.1905
 452 NC 800 **House;** No style, c.1905
 453 C 712 **House;** Cross-gambrel, c.1910
 454 NC 710 **House;** American foursquare, c.1910
 455 C 706 **House;** Cross-gambrel/Craftsman, c.1915

456 NC 702 House; I-house, c.1880
457 C 620 House; American foursquare, c.1915
458 NC 616 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
459 NC 612 House; Lazy-T/Queen Anne, c.1890
460 NC 610-08 House; Lazy-T, c.1890
461 C 606 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890
462 C 604 House; Cross-gable, c.1915
463 NC 600 House; T-plan, c.1900
464 NC 518 House; American foursquare, c.1915
465 NC 516 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
466 C 510 House; T-plan, c.1900
467 NC 504 House; No style, c.1920
468 C 500 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
469 NC 416 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
470 NC 412 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
471 NC 410 House; T-plan, c.1890
472 NC 406 House; Modern, c.1990
473 NC 402 House; Gabled-ell, c.1905
474 NC 318 House; American foursquare, c.1920
475 C 314 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
476 C 312 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
477 C 310 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
478 C 308 House; Lazy-T, c.1910
479 C 306 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
480 C 304 House; Queen Anne, c.1890
481 NC 300 House; T-plan, c.1880
482 C 222 House; T-plan/Craftsman, c.1905
483 NC 220 House; Cape Cod, c.1950
484 NC 212 House; T-plan, c.1910
485 C 210 House; Gabled-ell, c.1910
486 NC 206 House; Gabled-ell, c.1910

487 C 200 Ark of Jesus Church; Gothic Revival/Craftsman, c.1880/c.1915
488 NC 122 House; Gable-front, c.1890
489 NC 120 House; Gabled-ell, c.1890
490 NC 118 House; Gable-front, c.1900
491 NC 114 House; American foursquare, c.1905
492 NC 112 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
493 NC 106 House; Cross-gambrel, c.1905
494 NC 104 House; Gable-front, c.1900

NORTH COWEN STREET (*west side*)

495 C 100 Commercial Building; Italianate, 1899
496 N 102 Commercial Building; Italianate, 1899
497 NC NA Parking Lot
498 NC 114 Ashfields Apartments; 20th century functional, c.1940
499 NC 116 Commercial Building; Modern
500 NC 118 Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block c.1900
501 NC NA Parking Lot

SOUTH COWEN STREET (*east side*)

502 N 911 House; Lazy-T cottage, c.1890
503 NC 909 House; Gable-front, c.1900
504 C 901 House; Gable-front, c.1900
505 NC 819 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
506 NC 811 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
507 NC 807 House; Gable-front
508 NC 805 House; Gable-front, c.1910
509 NC 801 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
510 NC 711 House; Cross-gable square, c.1930
511 NC 709 House; Lazy-T, c.1915
512 NC 705 House; Gable-front, c.1915
513 NC 701 House; Lazy-T, c.1910

514 NC 615 House; Side-gable, c.1945
515 C 613 House; Gabled-ell, c.1910
516 C 611 House; American foursquare, c.1915
517 C 609 House; Cape Cod, c.1950
518 NC 605 House; Cape Cod, c.1950
519 C 603 House; American foursquare, c.1920
520 C 601 House; California bungalow, c.1920
521 NC 525 House; Free Classic, c.1910
522 NC 519 House; T-plan, c.1910
523 NC 517 House; Lazy-T, c.1905
524 O 513 House; Lazy-T, c.1905
525 C 511 House; Free Classic, c.1905
526 NC 507 House; T-plan, c.1910
527 NC 505 House; Gable-front, c.1905
528 NC 501 House; T-plan, c.1910
529 NC 415 House; T-plan, c.1910
530 C 413 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
531 C 411 House; American foursquare, c.1915
532 C 409 House; T-plan, c.1910
533 C 405 House; T-plan, c.1910
534 C 403 House; T-plan, c.1910
535 N 319 House; Bungalow, c.1915



56524 This Lazy-T house was built c.1905 and retains original clapboard siding, windows, and brick porch piers.



56535 This bungalow features a cross-gambrel roof and retains original windows and front door.

- 536 NC 313** House; T-plan, c.1910
- 537 NC NA** Parking Lot
- 538 C 307** House; T-plan, c.1910
- 539 NC NA** Parking Lot
- 540 C 119** Garage; Art Deco, c.1930
- 541 NC 117** House; T-plan, c.1910
- 542 C 115** House; T-plan, c.1910
- 543 N 111** House; T-plan, c.1900

NORTH COWEN STREET (east side)

- 544 NC NA** Parking Lot
- 545 NC 113** Garage; 20th century functional, c.1930
- 546 NC NA** Parking Lot
- 547 C 109** General Store; One-part commercial block, c.1945

SOUTH RANDOLPH STREET (west side)

- 548 C 916** Gas Station; Side-gable, c.1930
- 549 NC 914** House; T-plan, c.1915
- 550 NC 910** House; American foursquare, c.1915
- 551 NC 908** House; Gable-front
- 552 NC 904** House; T-plan, c.1900
- 553 C 900** House; T-plan/Craftsman, c.1905

- 554 C 818** House; American foursquare Prairie, c.1915
- 555 C 816** House; American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915
- 556 N 814** House; American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915
- 557 O 810** House; Cross-gable/Free Classic, c.1905
- 558 O 808** House; Queen Anne, c.1905
- 559 C 804** House; Free Classic, c.1900
- 560 NC 800** House; No style, c.1900
- 561 N 712** House; American foursquare Craftsman, c.1904
- 562 NC 704** House; Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1905
- 563 NC 700** Church; Gable-front, c.1995
- 564 NC 618** House; Cross-gable, c.1900
- 565 NC 616** House; No style, 1995
- 566 NC 600** Gas Station; No style, c.2000
- 567 NC 524** House; Gabled-ell, c.1905
- 568 NC 520** House; T-plan, c.1905
- 569 C 518** House; Gable-front, c.1910
- 570 NC 516** House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900
- 571 C 512** House; American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915



56557 This Free Classic house, built c.1905 is unaltered, retaining original clapboard siding, sash windows with leaded glass, and original front door.



56558 This Queen Anne house is unaltered and features a concrete watertable, decorative window sills and lintels, original windows, and decorative millwork on the porch and in the gable peaks.

- 572 NC 504** House; No style, c.1990
- 573 NC 500** House; T-plan, c.1900
- 574 C 416** House; T-plan bungalow. Queen Anne cottage, c.1885
- 575 C 414** House; T-plan. Queen Anne, c.1885
- 576 C 412** House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900
- 577 C 410** House; Upright & wing Craftsman, c.1910
- 578 NC 408** House; T-plan, c.1890
- 579 NC 406** House; Free Classic, c.1890
- 580 N 404** House; Dormer-front bungalow Craftsman, c.1915
- 581 C 402** House; Queen Anne, c.1900
- 582 O 316** House; Queen Anne, 1899
- 583 NC 314** House; T-plan, c.1900
- 584 C 312** House; Gabled-ell Craftsman, c.1910
- 585 C 310** House; Gabled-ell Craftsman, c.1910
- 586 NC 308** House; T-plan, c.1910
- 587 NC 306** House; Dormer-front bungalow Craftsman, c.1915
- 588 NC 220** House; Craftsman, c.1905/c.1985
- 589 NC 218** House; Modern, c.1985

- 590 N 216-10 **Commercial Building;** Italianate, c.1895
- 591 C 212 **Commercial Building;** Parapet-front, c.1890
- 592 C 210 **House;** Gable-front, c.1880
- 593 C 208 **Commercial Building;** Art Deco, 1925
- 594 N 206 **Commercial Building;** Art Deco, c.1928
- 595 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
- 596 C 200 **Commercial Building;** Neoclassical, c.1918
- 597 O NA **Garrett City Hall;** Art Deco, 1913
- 598 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 599 NC 120 **Commercial Building;** No style, c.1995
- 600 C NA **Commercial Building;** Iron-front, c.1898
- 601 C NA **Commercial Building;** Two-part commercial block, c.1925
- 602 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
- 603 N NA **Garrett State Bank;** Neoclassical, c.1928

NORTH RANDOLPH STREET (*west side*)

- 604 NC 100-28 **Commercial Building;** Modern, c.1995



56561 This American foursquare house has Craftsman detailing evident in its porch and windows.



56582 This Queen Anne house, built in 1899, features wood clapboard siding on the first story and square and fishscale shingles above. It retains its original wood windows, exterior shutters, and decorative brackets.

- 605 C 138 **Church;** Gable-front, c.1960
- 606 NC 200 **Commercial Building;** 20th century functional, c.1925

SOUTH RANDOLPH STREET (*east side*)

- 607 C 917 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1905
- 608 C 913 **House;** T-plan, 1895
- 609 N 909 **House;** Gable-front bungalow, c.1915
- 610 NC 905 **House;** Cross-gable square, c.1900
- 611 NC 901 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1895
- 612 NC 817 **Gas Station;** Modern, c.1995
- 613 C 811 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1905
- 614 NC 809 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 615 C 805 **House;** Craftsman, c.1920
- 616 NC 801 **House;** No style, c.1900
- 617 C 711 **Church;** Side-steeple, c.1900
- 618 C 709 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1930
- 619 NC 707 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 620 NC 703 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 621 C 619 **House;** T-plan, c.1910

- 622 C 617 **House;** Gable-front, c.1910
- 623 NC 615 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 624 NC 609 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 625 C 605 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 626 NC 601 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 627 O 519 **House;** Bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915
- 628 NC 517 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 629 NC 513 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 630 C 509 **House;** Free Classic, c.1905
- 631 N 507 **House;** Queen Anne, c.1900
- 632 NC 503 **House;** Gable-front bungalow, c.1915
- 633 NC 501 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1910
- 634 NC 421 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 635 NC 419 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 636 C 417 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 637 C 411 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 638 NC 407 **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1910
- 639 NC 403 **House;** T-plan, c.1910
- 640 NC 401 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1960
- 641 C 319 **House;** Gable-front bungalow, c.1915



56597 The Garrett City Hall was built in 1913. Most closely resembling the Art Deco style, the structure also has elements of the Tudor Revival style.



56603 The Garrett State Bank was built in the Neoclassical style c.1928. The structure features a dentilated frieze band, classical pediment and entablature, and wood frame windows.

- 642 C 317** House; Gable-front bungalow, c.1915
- 643 C 315** House; Lazy-T, c.1900
- 644 C 313** House; Gable-front, c.1900
- 645 N 311** House; T-plan, c.1900
- 646 C 307** House; T-plan, c.1900
- 647 NC 305** House; Free Classic, c.1900
- 648 NC 301** House; Free Classic, c.1900
- 649 NC 221** House; Free Classic, c.1900
- 650 NC NA** Parking Lot
- 651 NC NA** Parking Lot
- 652 NC 201** Gas Station; Modern
- 653 C NA** Masonic Lodge; Art Deco, c.1925
- 654 C NA** Commercial Building; Art Deco, c.1925
- 655 NC NA** Commercial Building; No style, c.1970

- 656 N NA** Commercial Building; Art Deco, 1915
- 657 NC NA** Vacant Lot
- 658 N NA** Movie Theater; Art Deco, c.1925
- 659 C NA** Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block, c.1895
- 660 NC 107** Commercial Building; No style
- 661 NC 101** Commercial Building; No style

NORTH RANDOLPH STREET (east side)

- 662 C 101** Commercial Building; Neoclassical, c.1920
- 663 NC 105** Commercial Building; No style
- 664 NC NA** Vacant Lot
- 665 C 109** Commercial Building; Art Deco, c.1920
- 666 C 111** Commercial Building; Italianate, c.1890
- 667 NC 113** Commercial Building; No style
- 668 C 121** Commercial Building; Cast iron front, c.1900
- 669 NC NA** Vacant Lot
- 670 NC 127** Commercial Building; Two-part commercial block



56627 This outstanding Craftsman bungalow retains all original windows and front door, and features knee braces beneath overhanging eaves.



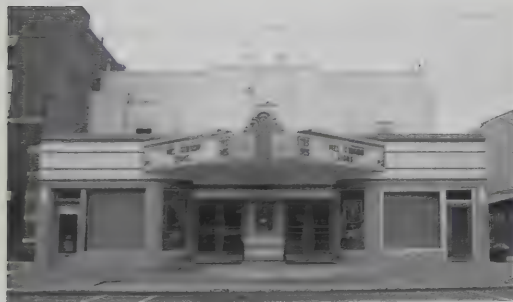
56631 This Queen Anne house retains its original clapboard siding with fluted corner posts.

- 671 NC 129** Commercial Building; One-part commercial block, c.1980

SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET (west side)

- 672 NC NA** Vacant Lot
- 673 NC 618** House; T-plan, c.1890
- 674 NC 612** House; Gable-front & shed, c.1890
- 675 NC 608** House; Lazy-T, c.1900
- 676 NC 606** House; Gable-front, c.1905
- 677 NC 604** House; T-plan, c.1905
- 678 C 600** House; Dormer-front bungalow Craftsman, c.1915
- 679 C 520** House; T-plan, c.1905
- 680 NC 512** House; American foursquare, c.1915
- 681 C 510** House; Cross-gable, c.1905
- 682 NC 506** House; T-plan, c.1905
- 683 NC 504** House; T-plan, Craftsman, c.1910
- 684 C 500** House; American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915
- 685 C 418** House; Cross-gable/Craftsman, c.1915
- 686 C 416** House; American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915

- 687 N 414 **House;** American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915
- 688 C 400 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
- 689 N 408 **House;** American foursquare Spanish Colonial Revival, c.1915
- 690 C 404 **House;** Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1905
- 691 C 318 **House;** Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1910
- 692 NC 314 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
- 693 C 310 **House;** Cross-gable/Craftsman, c.1910
- 694 C 300 **House;** Minimal ranch, c.1950
- 695 C 218 **House;** Gable-front/Craftsman, c.1910
- 696 NC 216 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1890
- 697 NC 212 **House;** American foursquare, c.1915
- 698 NC 210 **House;** Gable-front, c.1910
- 699 NC 208 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1910
- 700 NC 116 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
- 701 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 702 C 110 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
- 703 NC 108 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890



56658 This Art Deco movie theater was built c.1925 and features enamel tile on the facade and a large marquee with decorative motifs.



56689 This American foursquare has elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style applied to it, including its clay tile roof and the centered window on the second story featuring a round arch with keystone surround.

704 NC 106 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET (*west side*)

- 705 NC NA **Parking Lot**
- 706 NC 108 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
- 707 NC 110 **House;** T-plan, c.1890

SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET (*east side*)

- 708 NC 713 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
- 709 NC 705 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1905
- 710 C 701 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
- 711 N 619 **House;** Cross-gambrel, c.1905
- 712 NC 617 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1905
- 713 NC 615 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1900
- 714 C 611 **House;** American foursquare, c.1910
- 715 C 607 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1910
- 716 NC 605 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1910

- 717 C 601 **House;** Ranch, c.1950
- 718 NC 519 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900
- 719 C 515 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1910
- 720 C 513 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1910
- 721 NC 509 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1915
- 722 NC 507 **House;** Cross-gable, c.1915
- 723 C 505 **House;** T-plan, c.1915
- 724 NC 501 **House;** Free Classic, c.1905
- 725 C 419 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1895
- 726 NC 415 **House;** Gable-front, c.1900
- 727 NC 411 **House;** Modern, c.1995
- 728 NC 407 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
- 729 NC 405 **House;** Free Classic, c.1905
- 730 C 401 **House;** American foursquare, c.1915
- 731 N 319 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
- 732 C 317 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1890
- 733 NC 315 **House;** No style
- 734 C 311 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
- 735 NC 309 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1900



56711 This house, built c.1905, features a cross-gambrel roof and retains original trim and moldings, and original windows with some leaded and stained glass.



56738 This Italianate house, built c.1880, retains original clapboard siding, decorative brackets beneath wide, projecting eaves, wood sash windows, and a front porch with turned posts.

- 736 NC 219 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
 737 NC 215 **House;** American foursquare, c.1910
 738 N 211 **House;** Italianate, c.1880
 739 NC 207 **House;** T-plan, c.1905
 740 N 201 **Garrett Presbyterian Church;** Side-steeple/Gothic Revival, c.1910
 741 NC 117 **House;** American foursquare, c.1915
 742 NC 115 **House;** Gable-front, c.1940
 743 NC 111 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 744 C 109 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 745 NC 105 **House;** Gable-front cottage, c.1910
 746 N 101 **House;** Gambrel-front, c.1905

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET (east side)

- 747 NC 109 **House;** Gable-front, c.1915
 748 NC 111 **House;** Modern, c.1990
 749 NC 115 **House;** Gable-front, c.1915
 750 NC 119 **House;** Gable-front, c.1915

SOUTH LEE STREET (west side)

- 751 NC 712 **House;** Ranch, c.1990
 752 NC 706 **House;** Lazy-T, c.1905
 753 NC 704 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 754 NC 700 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1910
 755 C 618 **House;** American foursquare Craftsman, c.1915
 756 C 616 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 757 NC 612 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 758 C 608 **House;** American foursquare, c.1915
 759 NC 604 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
 760 N 602 **House;** Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915
 761 NC 600 **House;** Side-gable bungalow, c.1915
 762 C 518 **House;** Colonial Revival, c.1940
 763 C 514 **House;** California bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915
 764 NC 510 **House;** Side-gable bungalow, c.1915
 765 C 508 **House;** California bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915



56740 Built c.1910 in the Gothic Revival style, the Garrett Presbyterian Church features limestone water tables and moldings, original pointed arch stained glass windows, and exposed rafter tails.

- 766 C 504 **House;** Cape Cod, c.1940
 767 NC 500 **House;** T-plan, c.1890
 768 N 418 **House;** Free Classic, c.1890
 769 NC 416 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 770 NC NA **Vacant Lot**
 771 NC 410 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 772 NC 408 **House;** Free Classic, c.1900
 773 NC 404 **House;** Gable-front, c.1890
 774 NC 402 **House;** T-plan, c.1890
 775 C 318 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 776 NC 316 **House;** T-plan Queen Anne, c.1890
 777 NC 312 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1900
 778 C 310 **House;** English cottage, c.1915
 779 NC 308 **House;** Lazy-T cottage, c.1900
 780 C 304 **House;** T-plan/Italianate/Colonial Revival, c.1880/c.1930
 781 NC 218 **House;** T-plan, c.1900
 782 C 214 **House;** Cross-gambrel, c.1910
 783 C 212 **House;** Gabled-ell Queen Anne, c.1900
 784 C 210 **House;** Gabled-ell Queen Anne, c.1890
 785 NC 208 **House;** Upright & wing, c.1890
 786 C 120 **House;** I-house, c.1870
 787 NC NA **Parking Lot**
 788 NC NA **Parking Lot**

NORTH LEE STREET (west side)

- 789 NC NA **Commercial Building;** Gable-front, c.1980
 790 NC NA **House;** Gabled-ell, c.1890

SOUTH LEE STREET (east side)

- 791 C 713 **House;** Gable-front & shed, c.1900
 792 NC 709 **House;** T-plan cottage, c.1910
 793 NC 705 **House;** T-plan cottage, c.1910
 794 C 701 **House;** T-plan cottage, c.1910

795 NC 617 House; Modern
796 C 615 House; American foursquare, c.1905
797 NC 611 House; Quaker plan, c.1910
798 C 607 House; Side-gable cottage, c.1910
799 NC 605 House; Cape Cod, c.1940
800 C 603 House; American foursquare, c.1910
801 C 601 House; Cape Cod, c.1940
802 NC 517 House; No style, c.1930
803 C 513 House; California bungalow, c.1920
804 C 509 House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920
805 NC 507 House; Gable-front bungalow, c.1920
806 C 503 House; T-plan cottage, c.1915
807 C 501 House; T-plan cottage, c.1915
808 C 419 House; Cross-gambrel square, c.1915
809 C 417 House; T-plan, c.1910
810 NC 415 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
811 NC 413 House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
812 NC 411 House; T-plan, c.1910
813 C 409 House; T-plan, c.1910
814 C 405 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1905
815 NC 401 House; T-plan, c.1910
816 NC 319 House; Gable-front, c.1910
817 NC 317 House; Gable-front, c.1910
818 NC 315 House; Gable-front bungalow, c.1915
819 NC 313 House; Gable-front & shed, c.1910
820 NC 311 House; Gable-front bungalow, c.1915
821 C 309 House; T-plan, c.1915
822 C 307 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900
823 NC 303 House; American foursquare, c.1915
824 C 123 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1905

825 N 119 House; T-plan/Free Classic, c.1905
826 NC 113 House; American foursquare, c.1910
827 NC 111 House; Gable-front, c.1910
828 NC NA Parking Lot

NORTH LEE STREET (*east side*)

829 C 107 House; Upright & wing, c.1905
830 NC NA Vacant Lot
831 C 117 House; T-plan, c.1915
832 NC 119 House; Modern
833 NC 201 House; T-plan, c.1910
834 C 209 Warehouse; Craftsman, c.1920

SOUTH WALSH STREET (*west side*)

835 NC 710 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
836 NC 706 House; Upright & wing, c.1900
837 C 702 House; California bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915
838 NC 700 House; Lazy-T, c.1900
839 C 610 House; Ranch, c.1960
840 N 608 House; Ranch, c.1960
841 NC 604 House; Modern, c.1980
842 NC 520 House; Cape Cod/Tudor Revival, c.1940
843 NC 514 House; Bungalow, c.1915
844 C 512 House; Gabled-ell/Craftsman, c.1915
845 C 508 House; Gable-front, c.1910
846 C 504 House; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915
847 NC 502 House; American foursquare/Craftsman, c.1920
848 C 500 House; T-plan/Craftsman, c.1900
849 C 418 House; Free Classic, c.1900
850 NC 412 House; Gabled-ell/Craftsman, c.1900

851 C 408 House; T-plan/Craftsman, c.1915
852 NC NA Vacant Lot
853 C 402 House; Cross-gable/craftsman, c.1915
854 NC 400 House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1900
855 NC 318 House; Cross-gable, c.1890
856 NC 314 House; T-plan, c.1905
857 NC 312 House; T-plan, c.1900
858 NC 310 House; I-house, c.1900
859 NC 308 House; T-plan, c.1910
860 N 302 House; Gabled-ell/Craftsman, c.1910
861 NC NA House; Ranch, c.2000
862 NC 118 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900
863 NC 116 House; Gabled-ell, c.1900
864 C 110 House; Gable-front, c.1905
865 NC 106 House; No style, c.1990
866 NC NA Vacant Lot

NORTH WALSH STREET (*west side*)

867 NC 114 House; T-plan, c.1910
868 C NA Water Tower; c.1930



56869 This dormer-front bungalow retains original clapboard siding and wood windows, and features simple corner posts and a full-width, one-story porch with original square posts.

SOUTH WALSH STREET (east side)

869	N	419	House; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915
870	C	417	House; Side-gable cottage, c.1915
871	N	415	House; T-plan, c.1910
872	NC	411	House; Colonial Revival, c.1920
873	NC	407	House; Free Classic, c.1910
874	NC	403	House; Post war, c.1950
875	C	401	House; I-house, c.1900
876	C	319	House; Free Classic, c.1905
877	C	315	House; T-plan, c.1905
878	C	313	House; Colonial Revival, c.1925
879	NC	309	House; T-plan, c.1910
880	NC	305	House; Free Classic, c.1905
881	NC	301	House; T-plan, c.1910
882	NC	219	House; T-plan, c.1910
883	C	217	House; T-plan, c.1910
884	NC	215	House; Bungalow, c.1915
885	C	213	House; Bungalow, c.1915
886	NC	209	House; T-plan, c.1910
887	NC	207	House; T-plan, c.1910
888	N	123	House; T-plan, c.1905
889	NC	121	House; Lazy-T cottage, c.1910



56937 This L-plan house has original wood clapboard siding, double-hung wood sash windows with wood lipped lintels, and original doors.

890	NC	117	House; Bungalow, c.1915
891	NC	113	House; Cape Cod, c.1945
892	C	111	House; Gable-front, c.1910
893	NC	NA	Vacant Lot

SOUTH HARRISON STREET (west side)

894	C	418	House; Lazy-T cottage/Queen Anne, c.1890
895	NC	414	House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
896	C	410	House; Upright & shed, c.1900
897	NC	408	House; Upright & shed, c.1900
898	C	404	House; T-plan cottage, c.1900
899	C	402	House; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
900	NC	318	House; T-plan, c.1890
901	NC	314	House; T-plan, c.1890
902	NC	310	House; Free Classic, c.1890
903	NC	304	House; T-plan cottage/Queen Anne, c.1890
904	NC	300	House; Georgian plan/Queen Anne, c.1890
905	N	216	House; Free Classic, c.1905
906	C	214	House; T-plan cottage, c.1905
907	NC	212	House; T-plan, c.1905
908	NC	210	House; T-plan, c.1900
909	C	208	House; T-plan, c.1905
910	C	204	House; T-plan, c.1905

SOUTH HARRISON STREET (east side)

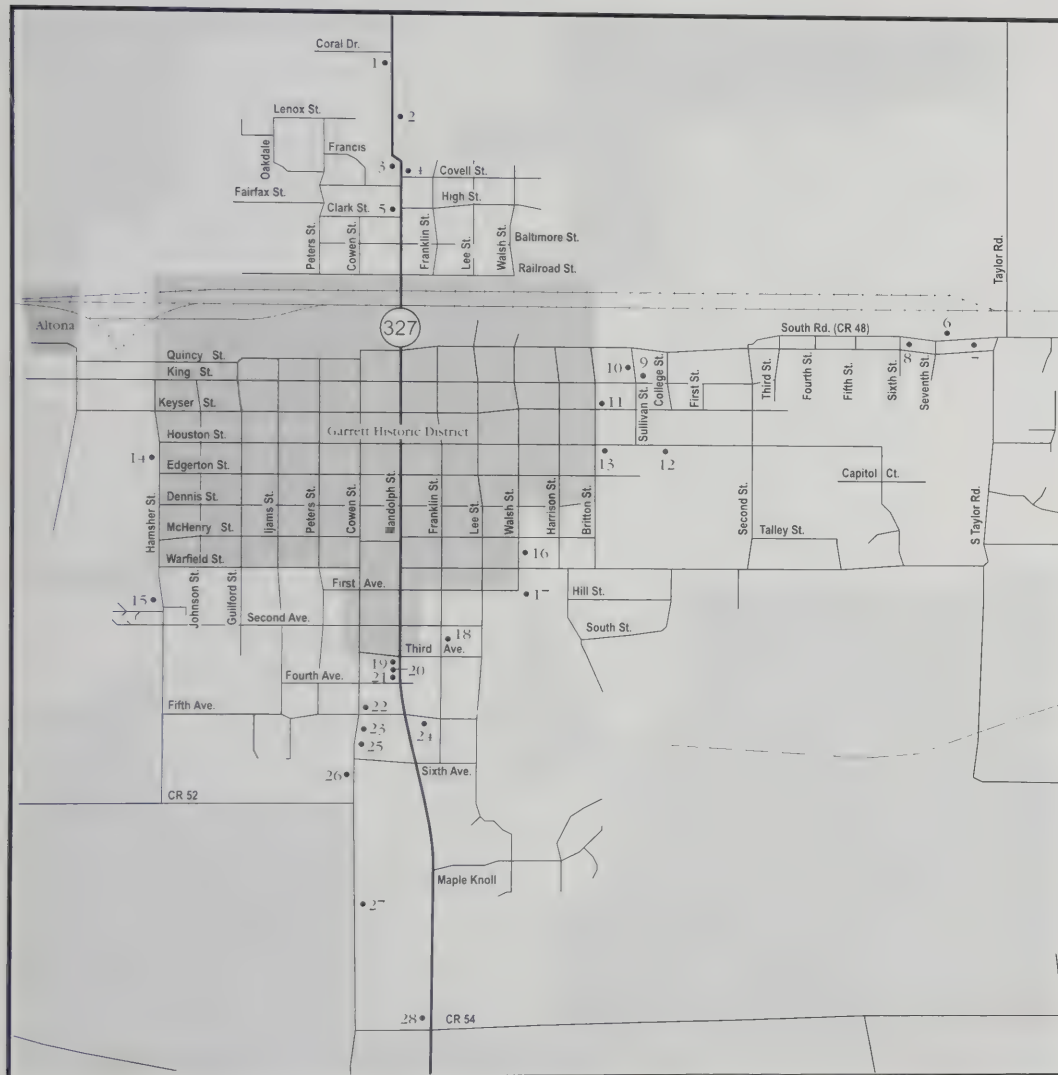
911	C	419	House; Colonial Revival, c.1930
912	NC	415	House; Lazy-T, c.1910
913	NC	409	House; T-plan, c.1910
914	C	407	House; T-plan, c.1910
915	C	401	House; Free Classic, c.1910
916	NC	319	House; Gable-front, c.1930
917	C	315	House; Bungalow/Craftsman, c.1920

918	C	307	House; Side-gable bungalow, c.1920
919	N	303	House; Colonial Revival, c.1930
920	NC	219	House; T-plan cottage, c.1910
921	C	217	House; T-plan cottage, c.1905
922	C	215	House; Gable-front & shed, c.1910
923	NC	213	House; Tudor Revival, c.1930
924	NC	207	House; Gable-front, c.1915
925	NC	NA	Vacant Lot
926	NC	203	House; T-plan, c.1910
927	C	119	House; T-plan, c.1910
928	N	115	House; Tudor Revival, c.1930
929	NC	111	House; T-plan, c.1915
930	NC	107	House; Free Classic, c.1915

SOUTH BRITTON STREET (west side)

931	C	412	House; Ranch, c.1960
932	C	410	House; Cape Cod, c.1960
933	C	406	House; Cape Cod, c.1960
934	C	400	House; Colonial Revival, c.1920
935	N	216	House; Gabled-ell, c.1880
936	C	212	House; Cross-gable Free Classic, c.1905
937	N	208	House; L-plan, c.1900
938	C	200	House; Side-gambrel, c.1905
939	C	118	House; Gabled ell Queen Anne, c.1905
940	NC	116	House; Gable-front, c.1890
941	C	114	House; T-plan, Craftsman, c.1905
942	NC	110	House; Upright & shed, c.1905
943	NC	108	House; Lazy-T, c.1905
944	NC	104	House; T-plan, c.1905

Garrett Scattered Sites (57001-028)



In the early 1870s, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad constructed a new railroad branch called the Chicago Division. It ran through northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to link its eastern and Midwest markets. After extensively surveying the land of northern Indiana, two potential transportation routes were mapped out. The route crossing DeKalb County was finally decided upon because it was more direct and less expensive. However, the railroad also needed a division point. Additional survey work was conducted, and the land comprising present-day Garrett was finally selected. The area was platted by Beverly L. Randolph in 1876 and named "Garrett," after the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, John W. Garrett.

Once the public learned that Garrett would be a railroad division point, the area began to rapidly develop and land parcels were sold at a feverish pace. Industrial development started in Garrett literally as soon as the town was founded; the railroad fueled much of the economy with the shipping and receiving of freight. Within ten months of being platted, Garrett had a roundhouse, an engine house, two hotels, saloons, a variety of stores, a school, newspaper, and several hundred residents. The railroad then expanded their facilities so that Garrett would become the division headquarters; with this expansion came jobs for engineers, telegraph operators, conductors, brakemen, clerks, yardmasters, sheetmetal workers, laborers, boilermakers, and numerous other positions. This surge in employment attracted people from all across the United States and Europe, including Poland, Germany, Romania, Hungary, and Italy. By 1913, the railroad employed approximately 1,300 people, making it the largest employer in the history of DeKalb County.

Garrett prospered from 1876 until 1930 when the United States' economy collapsed. The Great Depression severely affected the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the organization was forced to merge the Chicago division with the Akron division and move its headquarters to Akron, Ohio. Although the railroad experienced revitalization during World War II, it was never able to fully recover from the Depression. In addition, the increasing reliability on the automobile also adversely affected the railroad. Passenger service declined in the 1950s and was totally discontinued in 1971.

Today, Garrett retains many historic resources that date back to its golden age as a prominent railroad division point. Garrett contains two Romanesque Revival township schools constructed in 1914, District No. 5 (57028) and District No. 8 (57007), and three notable houses that were built when the railroad industry flourished throughout the city (57006, 57021, 57027). In 1936, during the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration constructed the Garrett Municipal Pool House, which is an outstanding example of the Craftsman style applied to a public building (57026).

GARRETT SCATTERED SITES (57001-028)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C House;** 811 N Randolph St.; Free Classic, c.1908; *Architecture* (231)
- 002 C House;** 711 N Randolph St.; Queen Anne, c.1905; *Architecture* (231)
- 003 C House;** 704 N Randolph St.; American foursquare, c.1917; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (231)
- 004 C House;** 703 N Randolph St.; Craftsman, c.1920; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (231)
- 005 C House;** 610 N Randolph St.; T-plan, c.1905/c.1920; *Architecture* (231)
- 006 N House;** 1504 E South Rd.; American four-square, c.1898; *Architecture* (231)
- 007 -- Keyser Township School District No. 8;** 1617 E South Rd.; Romanesque Revival, 1914; *Architecture, Education* (231) **NR** [subsequently altered]



57007 Keyser Township School District No. 8 was built in the Romanesque Revival style in 1914 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1956, it was converted into apartments.

- 008 -- Henry Peters House;** 201 N 6th St.; Queen Anne, 1910; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (231) **NR** [subsequently altered]
- 009 C House;** 704 E King St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1920; *Architecture* (231)
- 010 C House;** 611 E King St.; American four-square, c.1910; *Architecture* (231)
- 011 C House;** 600 E Keyser St.; American four-square, c.1904; *Architecture* (231)
- 012 C Garrett High School;** 670 E Houston St.; Art Deco, c.1920; *Architecture, Education* (231)
- 013 C House;** 601 E Houston St.; Prairie, c.1917; *Architecture* (231)
- 014 C House;** 310 S Hamsher St.; T-plan, c.1905; *Architecture* (231)
- 015 C Calvary Cemetery;** S Hamsher St.; c.1880-present; Outbuildings: iron fence, mausoleum; *Art, Religion* (231)



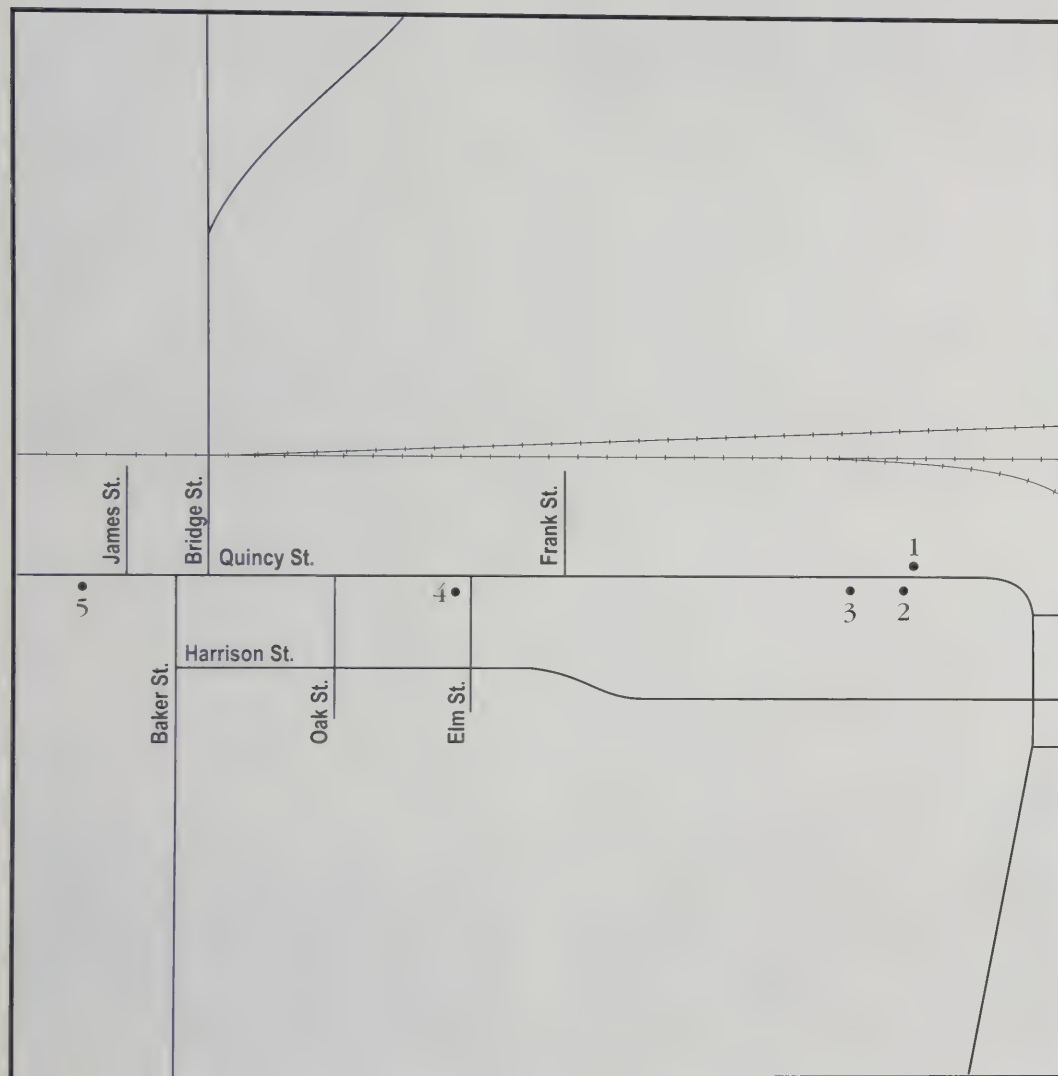
57017 The Hill Farm features this bank/basement barn and milk house.

- 016 C House;** 513 S Walsh St.; American four-square/Prairie, c.1917; *Architecture* (231)
- 017 N Hill Farm;** 711 S Walsh St.; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuildings: bank, basement barn, carriage house, milk house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 018 C House;** 811 S Franklin St.; Center-gable, c.1900; *Architecture* (231)
- 019 C House;** 1000 S Randolph St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1930; *Architecture* (231)
- 020 C House;** 1004 S Randolph St.; Colonial Revival, c.1929; Outbuildings; garage; *Architecture* (231)
- 021 N House;** 1008 S Randolph St.; Western bungalow, c.1920; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (231)
- 022 C House;** 1115 S Cowen St.; Craftsman, c.1920; *Architecture* (231)
- 023 C House;** 1201 S Cowen St.; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1928; *Architecture* (231)
- 024 C House;** E 5th St.; International, c.1965; Outbuilding; garage; *Architecture* (231)
- 025 C House;** 1203 S Cowen St.; Dormer-front bungalow-Craftsman, c.1930; *Architecture* (231)
- 026 O Garrett Municipal Pool House;** S Cowen St.; Craftsman, 1936-37; *Architecture, Entertainment Recreation* (231)
- 027 O John Wilderson House;** 1349 S Cowen St.; Free Classic, 1909; Outbuilding; summer kitchen; *Architecture* (231) **NR**
- 028 C Keyser Township School District No. 5;** W CR 54 & SR 327 S; Romanesque, 1914; *Architecture, Education* (231)



57026 Built by the Works Progress Administration in 1936-37, the Garrett Municipal Pool House is an outstanding example of the Craftsman style.

Altona Scattered Sites (58001-005)



Altona is a small community located just west of the city of Garrett. Over the past several decades, Garrett's population has grown and consequently, its city boundaries were expanded. Today, Garrett's outer limits reach the town of Altona, and the two communities have nearly merged.

The town of Altona was settled about ten years prior to the city of Garrett. Around 1866, George Cady and a Mr. Rich purchased several tracts of land in present-day Altona and established a sawmill. The milling business was successful and developed into a large operation; many families moved to the area of Altona to work at the mill. However, after several years, the large sawmill exhausted the area's timber supply, and the operation was moved to Waterloo. Its workers soon found jobs working for the railroad in the neighboring city of Garrett, but many continued to reside in Altona. In 1906, the small community was officially incorporated as a town and is still governed by a town board today.

During the survey, five historic resources were identified in Altona. Four residential properties received a contributing rating and the Altona Church was given an outstanding mark. The church is an excellent example of Late Gothic Revival architecture, exemplified by its tall, arched Gothic windows, wood tracery, stepped parapet façade, buttresses, and square bell tower; it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (58005).

ALTONA SCATTERED SITES (58001-005)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C **House;** 910 W Quincy St.; L-plan, c.1917; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (231)
- 002 C **House;** 913 W Quincy St.; T-plan, c.1910; *Architecture* (231)
- 003 C **House;** 915 W Quincy St.; Cross-gable square/Craftsman, c.1920; *Architecture* (231)
- 004 C **House;** 1301 W Quincy St.; Upright & wing, c.1915; *Architecture* (231)
- 005 O **Altona Baptist Church;** W Quincy St.; Late-Gothic Revival, 1919; *Architecture, Religion* (231) NR



58005 The Altona Baptist Church was built in 1919 in the Late-Gothic Revival style. It is one of only a few local examples of cast-stone structures built for non-residential use.



58004 This upright & wing house was built c.1915 and features original clapboard siding with a plain frieze, original wood sash windows, and original door.



Bridge over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, now CSX, on County Road 7 at the west edge of Altona. The bridge was removed in 1998. *Smith Collection*

Butler Township was ideal for agricultural development because of its rich, black soil and abundant water supply from Black and Cedar creeks. The significance of agriculture in Butler Township is evident in the area's remaining historic resources. The township contains an extraordinary amount of notable and outstanding farm-related buildings, including the Creekwood Farm (60004), the Long House (60010), the William Cornell Homestead (60013), and the Simon House (60015).

In the early history of the township, timber was also plentiful, which resulted in the construction of several saw mills and wood-frame houses. Throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s, Butler Township was known for its advancement in agriculture, religion, and education.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (60001-024)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 O Farm;** 5772 CR 11A; Italianate, c.1866; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, English barn, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 002 C Farm;** 5797 CR 7; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 003 C Farm;** 5898 CR 7; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 004 N Creekwood Farm;** CR 7; Greek Revival, c.1860; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 005 C Methodist Protestant Church;** CR 11; Side-steeple/Gothic Revival, 1894; *Architecture, Religion* (231)
- 006 N School;** 1190 CR 60; Romanesque Revival, 1892; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture, Education* (231)
- 007 C School;** CR 60; Gable-front, c.1880; Outbuilding: privy; *Architecture, Education* (027)
- 008 C Farm;** 6365 CR 19; Colonial Revival, c.1890; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 009 C House;** 6260 CR 7A; Italianate, c.1870 c.1915; *Architecture* (231)



60013 The William Cornell Homestead was built c.1863 and is listed in the National Register. It is an outstanding example of Italianate architecture and has been impressively restored.



60015 Designated a Hoosier Homestead (a distinction given to farms that have been in the same family for over 100 years), the Simon House was built c.1837/c.1850. The home is currently being painstakingly restored by its owner.

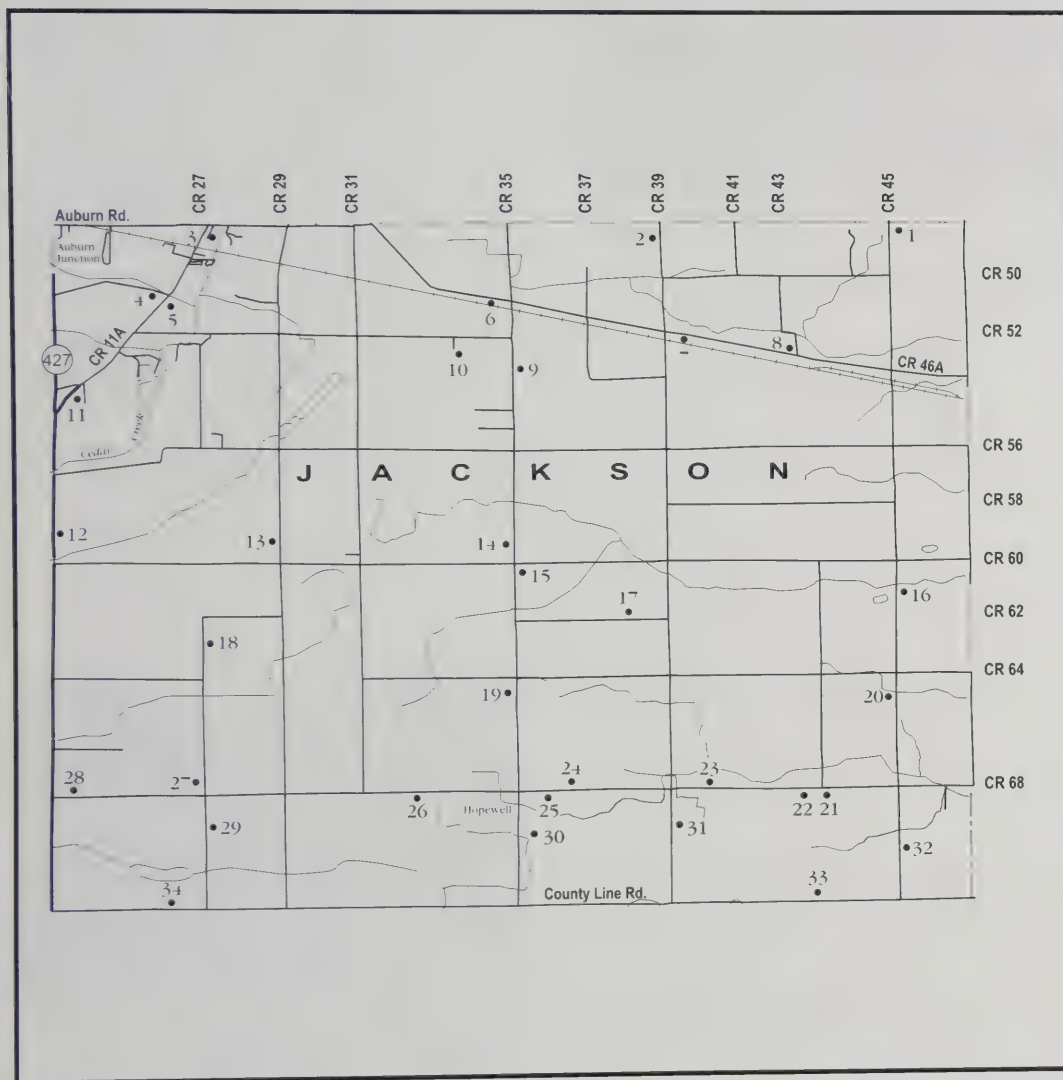
- 010 O Long Farm;** 6377 CR 7; Federal, c.1852; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, machine shed, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 011 N Farm;** 6674 CR 9; Cross-plan/Queen Anne, c.1885; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, machine shed, pump house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 012 C Clark House;** 1644 CR 66; Lazy-T/Italianate, 1884 (C.H. Warner, builder); *Architecture* (027)
- 013 O William Cornell Homestead;** 2132 CR 68; Upright & wing/Italianate, c.1863; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, log cabin, straw house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027) **NR**
- 014 C Church & Cemetery;** CR 68; Center-steeple/Greek Revival, c.1850; Cemetery: c.1845-present; *Architecture, Art, Religion* (231)
- 015 O Simon Farm;** 6818 CR 9; Double-entry upright & wing/Greek Revival, c.1837 c.1850 (Peter Simon, builder); Outbuildings: chicken house, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (231)
- 016 C House;** 0452 CR 68; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915; Outbuildings: carriage house, stone stove; *Architecture* (231)

- 017 C House;** 6876 CR 5; L-plan, c.1905; *Architecture* (231)
- 018 N Farm;** 0516 CR 70; Federal, c.1860; Outbuilding: bank/basement barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (231)
- 019 C House;** 0689 CR 70; 1 ½ New England cottage, c.1865; Outbuildings: sheds; *Architecture* (231)
- 020 N House;** 7072 CR 17; Cross-plan/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (027)
- 021 C Farm;** 7047 CR 17; Queen Anne cottage, c.1890; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 022 N Log House;** 7088 CR 19; Log house/Single-pen, c.1835; Outbuildings: gable-front house, garage; *Architecture, Exploration Settlement* (027)
- 023 N Fitch Farmstead;** 1481 CR 72; Italianate, c.1878; Outbuildings: bank basement barn, machine shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 024 C Bridge;** CR 72 over Cedar Creek; Concrete truss bridge, c.1940; *Engineering, Transportation* (231 027)



60022 This log house, built c.1835, is an excellent example of an early single-pen structure. It retains all original 1'x1' hand-hewn square logs with square notching and mud chinking.

Jackson Township (65001-034)



In the spring of 1836, William Miller and his sons settled in the south-central part of DeKalb County, in what would become Jackson Township. The township, presumably named after President Andrew Jackson, was originally part of Union Township, but was separated out and became its own township in 1838.

Historically, the township's land was swampy and contained large deposits of clay; however, the construction of several man-made ditches helped drain the marshy land. After such improvements, the land became suitable for growing crops, especially grass, wheat, and rye. In 1841, a tornado swept through Jackson Township destroying many houses and leveling acres of trees. Reportedly, the path of destruction was about one-half mile wide and three miles long.

Cedar and Bear creeks flow through Jackson Township and provide a local water source. Several railroads also ran through Jackson, including the Vandalia, Baltimore & Ohio; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; and the Baltimore & Ohio, which converged in a small village called Auburn Junction.

Farming was the primary occupation for many of Jackson Township's residents and the importance of agriculture is reflected in the township's remaining historic resources. Several extraordinary farm houses and outbuildings still exist and retain much of their historic integrity (65020, 65022, 65028, 65030).

JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (65001-034)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Farm;** 4907 CR 45; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, granary, machine shed, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 002 C Farm;** 4962 CR 39; Irregular plan, c.1880; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 003 C Machine Shop;** CR 11 A; 20th century commercial, c.1940; *Architecture, Industry* (027)
- 004 C Farm;** 0150 CR 11A; Side-gable cottage, c.1910; Outbuilding: chicken house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 005 C Farm;** 5145 SR 427; I-house/Greek Revival/Colonial Revival, c.1855/c.1915; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, carriage house, guest house; *Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement* (027)
- 006 C House;** CR 46A; Side-hall plan, c.1865; *Architecture* (027)
- 007 C House;** 4044 CR 46A; Lazy-T, c.1894; *Architecture* (027)
- 008 C House;** 5366 CR 46A; Lazy-T, c.1865; Outbuildings: sheds; *Architecture* (564)



65020 This outstanding farmstead was built in c.1885 and has elements of the Italianate style. It retains original clapboard siding with corner posts, a one-story porch with beveled posts and scroll sawn brackets, and historic windows.

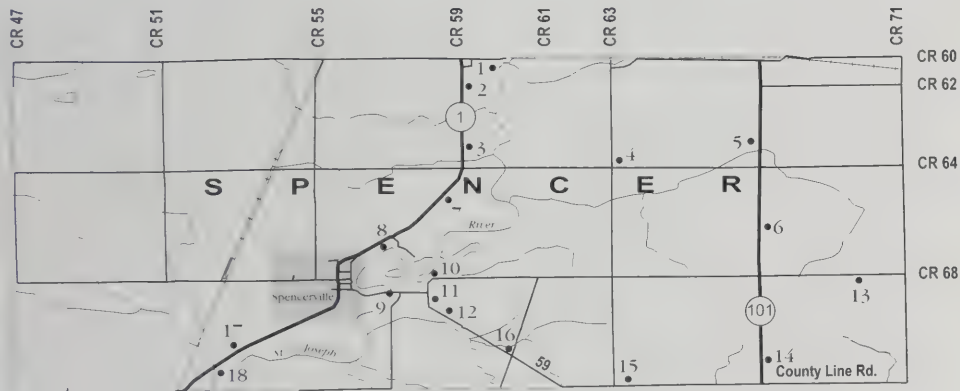


65022 This Italianate house features a slate roof, historic lightning rods, original wood panel doors with porcelain hardware, and original windows.

- 009 C Farm;** 5389 CR 35; I-house, c.1895; Outbuildings: English barn, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 010 N Farm;** CR 52; Gable-front, c.1905; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 011 C House;** 5495 SR 427; Side-gabled cottage Cape Cod, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (027)
- 012 C House;** 5911 SR 427; Dormer-front bungalow, c.1915; Outbuilding: shed; *Architecture* (027)
- 013 C Farm;** 6018 CR 29; Hall & parlor, c.1900; Outbuildings: English barn, privy, shed, wash house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 014 C Farm;** 6012 CR 35; Lazy-T, c.1890; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, shed, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 015 C Farm;** 6127 CR 35; Lazy-T, c.1900; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, garage, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 016 C Cemetery;** CR 45; c.1853-c.1900; *Art, Exploration/Settlement, Religion* (564)
- 017 C House;** 3863 CR 62; Lazy-T, c.1880; *Architecture* (027)
- 018 C Farm;** 6307 CR 27; Upright & wing/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, garage, shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)

- 019 C Farm;** 6562 CR 35; Gabled-ell, c.1885/c.1940; Outbuildings: English barn, garage, privy; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 020 O Farm;** 6564 CR 45; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1885; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, English barn, garage, picket fence, privy, shed, smokehouse, summer kitchen, water pump; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 021 N Jackson Township School District No. 7;** CR 68; T-plan, 1889 (T.G. McNamara, builder); *Architecture, Education* (564)
- 022 O House;** 4344 CR 68; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1880/c.1920; *Architecture* (564)
- 023 N House;** 4095 CR 68; Lazy-T, c.1900; Outbuildings: guest house, privy, shed, summer kitchen; *Architecture* (564)
- 024 C Farm;** 3773 CR 68; T-plan, c.1900; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 025 C Farm;** CR 68; Hall & parlor, c.1860; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 026 C Farm;** 3356 CR 68; Italianate, c.1870; Outbuildings: corn crib, picket fence, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 027 C House;** 6852 CR 27; Gabled-ell, c.1905; *Architecture* (027)
- 028 N Barn;** 2457 CR 68; Rainbow roof bank barn, c.1915; *Agriculture* (027)
- 029 C Farm;** 7027 CR 27; Lazy-T, c.1900; Outbuildings: granary, hog house, shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 030 N Farm;** CR 35; American foursquare, c.1915; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, windmill; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 031 C Farm;** 7043 CR 39; T-plan, c.1890; Outbuilding: English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (027)
- 032 C Farm;** CR 45; T-plan, c.1880; Outbuilding: hog house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 033 C House;** 12724 N County Line Rd.; T-plan, 1886; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (564)
- 034 C House;** 2711 County Line Rd.; Lazy-T Queen Anne, c.1900; *Architecture* (027)

Spencer Township (70001-018)



In 1909, the southern half of Concord Township was divided out to form Spencer Township, the last township formed in DeKalb County. The split was controversial but necessary for the school system. Spencerville is the only town in Spencer Township and is located along the Saint Joseph River. Thomas Lovel Yates from Fort Wayne first settled the land in 1833, making Spencerville the first permanent white settlement in DeKalb County. The name "Spencerville" came from Colonel John Spencer, the Collector of Monies for the United States Land Office in Fort Wayne. Spencer's brother-in-law, Ruben J. Dawson, donated the land for the town.

At one time, Spencerville had several businesses including a general store, a cabinet and coffin maker, a hotel, restaurants, meat markets, blacksmiths, a wagon shop, shoe shops, hat shops, saloons, and a gristmill. Due to Spencerville's location along the Saint Joseph River, the community had several water-based assets, including a brick and tile yard, a sawmill, a dam, and a covered bridge.

Built in 1873, the Spencerville Covered Bridge historically served as an important route to the saw and gristmills. Although a disastrous fire in 1938 destroyed many local landmarks, the Spencerville Covered Bridge survived the blaze and is still standing as the only covered bridge remaining in DeKalb County. In 1909, the same year the township was formed, another landmark, a large, brick school, was built for \$7000. Although the structure is no longer used for educational purposes, the school is still standing as one of the few larger historic schools left in DeKalb County.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP SCATTERED SITES (70001-018)

No. Rtg. Description

- 001 C Cemetery;** CR 60; c.1875-present; *Art, Religion* (564)
- 002 C Farm;** 6205 SR 1; Lazy-T Italianate, c.1880; Outbuildings: English barn, garage; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 003 C House;** 6415 SR 1; Lazy-T Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (564)
- 004 C Place House;** 6417 CR 64; Italianate, c.1883/c.1889; *Architecture* (564)
- 005 N Farm;** 6408 SR 101; Italianate; Classical Revival, c.1870 c.1920; Outbuildings: bank basement barn, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)
- 006 N House;** 6729 SR 101; Cross-plan/Italianate, c.1870; Outbuilding: wood shed; *Architecture* (274)
- 007 C Farm;** 6593 SR 1; Side-gable/Greek Revival, c.1860; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, chicken house, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 008 N House;** 6783 SR 1; Lazy-T, c.1900; Outbuildings: privy, shed; *Architecture* (564)



70006 This Italianate house has only had three owners since its construction c.1870. The notable example features a slate roof, some original windows with raked limestone lintels and sills, and original doors.



70008 This Lazy-T house is practically unaltered, retaining original clapboard siding with fluted Doric column corner posts, original double-hung windows with dentilated lentils and fluted surrounds, and a one-story porch with turned posts and a wood floor.

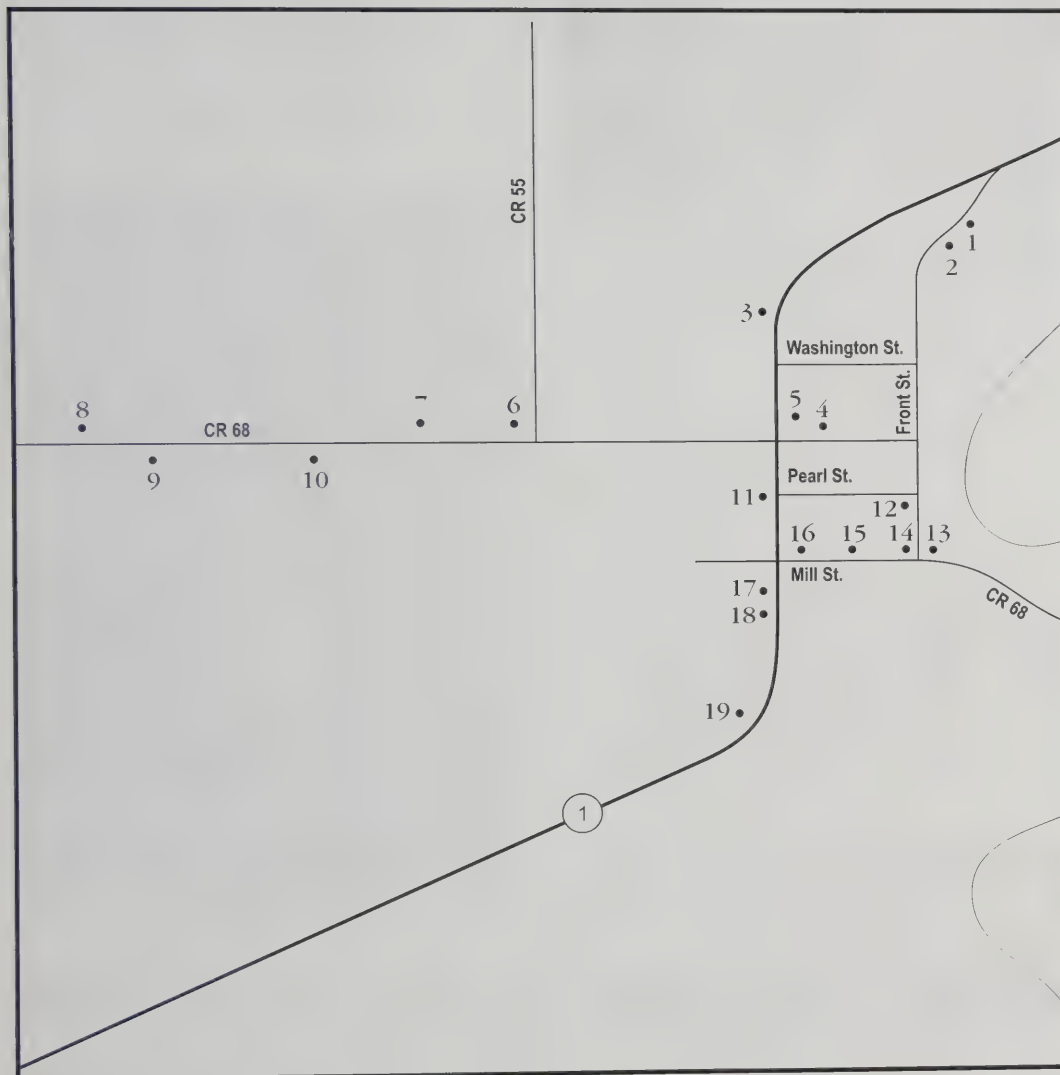
- 009 O Spencerville Covered Bridge;** CR 68; Covered bridge, 1873 (John McKay, builder); *Architecture, Engineering, Transportation* (564) **NR**
- 010 C Farm;** 5961 CR 68; Hall & parlor, c.1901; Outbuildings: chicken house, English barn, garage, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 011 C House;** 6969 CR 59; L-plan cottage, c.1890; Outbuilding: wood shed; *Architecture* (564)
- 012 N Farm;** 7071 CR 59; Lazy-T, c.1880/c.1908; Outbuilding: carriage house, English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 013 C Farm;** 7050 CR 68; Gabled-ell, c.1900; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, English barn; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)
- 014 C Farm;** 7211 SR 101; Gable-front & shed/Greek Revival, c.1855; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, granary, pumphouse, shed; *Agriculture, Architecture* (274)
- 015 C Farm;** 6429 County Line Rd.; Lazy-T Queen Anne, c.1890; Outbuildings: corn crib, drive-thru corn crib, English barn, granary, machine shed, shed, wash house; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)

- 016 C Farm;** 7166 CR 61; Gable-front, c.1870 c.1920; Outbuildings: bank/basement barn, drive-thru corn crib, granary, machine shed, silo; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 017 N Farm;** 7202 SR 1; T-plan Greek Revival Queen Anne, c.1850 c.1880; Outbuildings: bank basement barn, drive-thru corn crib, shed, summer kitchen; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 018 C Cemetery;** SR 1; c.1862-present; *Art, Exploration Settlement Religion* (564)



70009 The Spencerville Covered Bridge was built in 1873 and is listed in the National Register. It spans the St. Joseph River and is 146 feet long.

Spencerville Scattered Sites (71001-019)



Laid out in 1842 by Reuben J. Dawson, a lawyer and minister, Spencerville is located in the southwestern portion of Spencer Township. Spencerville was named after Dawson's brother-in-law, Colonel John Spencer, who worked for the United States Land Office in Fort Wayne. Settlement in the area dates back to as early as 1825, though Spencerville's Centennial was commemorated in 1928.

Spencerville's location on the St. Joseph River at a horseshoe bend was ideal for the site of a major mill, and Dawson reportedly established a sawmill and gristmill by 1841. Though never incorporated, Spencerville established a post office in 1839.

Today, Spencerville boasts several notable buildings, including a Gothic Revival Church (71005), a Romanesque Revival school (71006), and several houses of varying type and style (71002, 71009, 71014, 71016).



The Old Mill at Spencerville, c.1910. Smith Collection

SPENCERVILLE SCATTERED SITES (71001-019)

No Rtg. Description

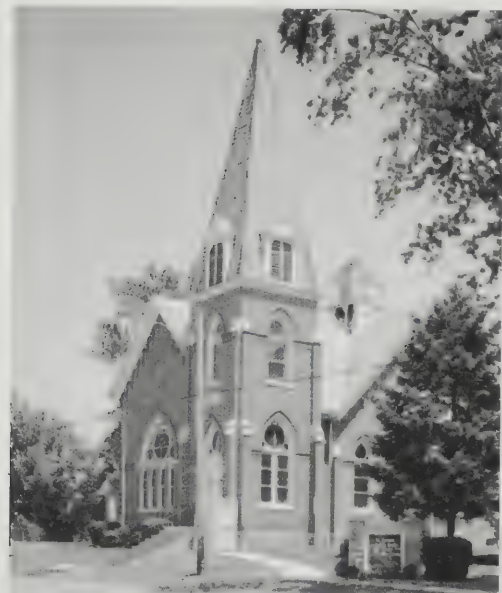
- 001 C **House;** 6843 Front St.; Lazy-T, c.1890; *Architecture* (564)
- 002 N **House;** 6851 Front St.; T-plan cottage, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (564)
- 003 C **House;** 6872 SR 1; Lazy-T, c.1895; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (564)
- 004 C **Church;** 4701 CR 68; Side-steeple/Gothic Revival, c.1885; *Architecture, Religion* (564)
- 005 N **Church;** SR 1; Gothic Revival, c.1890; *Architecture, Religion* (564)
- 006 O **Riverdale School;** CR 68; Romanesque Revival, c.1880; *Architecture, Education* (564)



71009 This American foursquare was built c.1913 and is in excellent condition. It retains the original paneled oak with glass front door and double-hung wood sash windows.

- 007 C **Farm;** 5555 CR 68; Lazy-T, c.1880/c.1915; Outbuildings: drive-thru corn crib, English barn, granary; *Agriculture, Architecture* (564)
- 008 C **House;** 5413 CR 68; T-plan cottage, c.1910; *Architecture* (564)
- 009 N **House;** 5488 CR 68; American foursquare, c.1913; Outbuilding: carriage house; *Architecture* (564)

- 010 C **House;** CR 68; Lazy-T/Italianate, c.1875; *Architecture* (564)
- 011 C **Spencerville Bank;** 6920 SR 1; Commercial block, 1917; *Architecture, Commerce, Industry* (564)
- 012 C **House;** 112 Pearl St.; T-plan/Stick Style, c.1895; *Architecture* (564)
- 013 C **House;** 5699 Front St.; Dormer-front bungalow/Craftsman, c.1915; *Architecture* (564)
- 014 N **House;** 5697 Front St.; I-house, c.1865 c.1920; *Architecture* (564)
- 015 C **House;** 567 CR 68; Gable-front, c.1910; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (564)
- 016 N **House;** 5669 Mill St.; Second Empire, c.1870; *Architecture* (564)
- 017 C **House;** 6948 SR 1; American foursquare, c.1915; Outbuilding: garage; *Architecture* (564)
- 018 C **House;** 6952 SR 1; American foursquare, c.1920; Outbuilding: chicken house; *Architecture* (564)
- 019 C **House;** 6988 SR 1; Side-gable cottage, c.1910; *Architecture* (564)



71005 This Gothic Revival Church is in good condition and is nearly unaltered. It has exemplary detail and craftsmanship; all windows have pointed arch lintels and limestone sills, and the steeply pitched steeple features a decorative slate roof.



Spencerville's Main Street on a Saturday, c.1909. *Smith Collection*

Conclusion

SWINFORD HOUSE, AL



E. C. KROPP CO. INC. MILWAUKEE, WIS. 5764

Historic Preservation in DeKalb County

The Inventory as a Tool

The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory can serve as a starting place for encouraging historic preservation in DeKalb County. Individuals or organizations interested in nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places can use the survey ratings as a guide in determining which properties should be nominated. Local governments and planning organizations can use the survey results as a planning tool, so that the county's unique cultural resources can be incorporated into any long-range development planning. The survey can also be used to awaken general awareness among citizens of the importance of protecting their heritage for the benefit of future generations.

Forming Community Groups

Although preservation efforts on the part of the private individual may at times be successful, a group of citizens acting together can often achieve their preservation objectives more effectively.

Neighborhood associations and preservation committees can work with local and state agencies in encouraging projects beneficial to preservation. They can also initiate projects on their own to increase awareness and appreciation of historic and architectural resources. Such activities can include walking tours, publications, exhibitions, site markings, lectures and programs, and lobbying for preservation legislation. Coverage by local newspapers of preservation-related issues or events can also be a very effective means of increasing public awareness and support.

Opposite: The Swineford House at the southwest corner of South Main and Ninth Streets in Auburn, c.1910. Horsedrawn hack took guests to and from railroad depots. *Smith Collection*

Legally incorporated, not-for-profit organizations can become even more actively involved in the financial and technical aspects of preservation. Establishing such a group involves securing a charter, obtaining a 501(c)(3) Internal Revenue Service classification, and defining an organizational structure. The group can then become directly involved with redevelopment through buying, marketing, and selling historic properties; establishing a revolving fund for making loans; seeking governmental or private grants; securing preservation covenants and facade easements; or actually restoring specific buildings. In many localities, existing organizations such as improvement associations or historical societies can conduct these programs.

Private Organizations

There are numerous organizations already in existence which can be called upon for assistance on specific projects or in setting up the kinds of organizations discussed above. Membership in some of the private organizations can provide a way to learn about publications and programs that are available.

Local Organizations

John Martin Smith, DeKalb County Historian
P.O. Box 686
Auburn, IN 46705
260/925-4560 or 260/925-5714
smithlaw@fwi.com

Statewide Organizations

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
340 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204
317/639-4534 or 800/450-4534
www.historiclandmarks.org

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana is a statewide, private, non-profit, membership-supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage. The Foundation sponsors several programs on a statewide basis. The Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory (county surveys), a program administered by the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology (DHPA), is undertaken by the DHPA in cooperation with Historic Landmarks Foundation. A Revolving Fund is administered to assist local non-profit organizations in saving, protecting, and reselling significant properties. The Foundation also accepts facade easements and other property donations and arranges for protective covenants to protect buildings from undesirable change or demolition. In addition, the Foundation publishes a newsletter, *Indiana Preservationist*, and maintains an Information Center of preservation publications available to members of the Foundation. Regional offices in South Bend, Gary, Wabash, Jeffersonville, Aurora, Evansville, Cambridge City, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis provide consulting services for its members and coordinate activities on a statewide basis.

Affiliate Council

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
340 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3204
317/639-4534 or 800/450-4534
www.historiclandmarks.org

In 1978, Historic Landmarks established an affiliate program to provide local preservation organizations around the state a close linkage with the Foundation and with each other. Historic Landmarks' affiliated organizations benefit from direct access to the professional expertise of Historic Landmarks' staff, priority for interest-free

and low-interest loans from Historic Landmarks' statewide revolving fund and supplemental funding assistance grants for organizational development. Each member of an affiliate group receives all of Historic Landmarks' publications. Through the Affiliate Council, composed of delegates from each affiliate organization, a forum has been established for the regular exchange of information and experience of Historic Landmarks' staff and affiliate members. The affiliates have also undertaken joint projects such as the sponsorship of annual statewide workshops.

Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions

402 West Washington Street
South Bend, IN 46601
574/232-4534
e-mail: north@historiclandmarks.org

The Indiana Alliance of Historic District Commissions was formed in 1984 and membership is open to historic district commissions, preservation non-profits, and individuals. The Alliance has already sponsored two regional workshops dealing with common problems of historic district commissions and how to form such a commission. The Alliance plans to initiate other services including a quarterly newsletter, production of a training manual for commission members, establishment of a speakers' bureau, and a library of reference materials for use by members.

Indiana Historical Society

450 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
317/232-1882
www.indianahistory.org

The Indiana Historical Society is a private, non-profit membership organization chartered by the Indiana General Assembly. The Society provides several publications for its members, works with local historical groups, sponsors various historical and cultural programs and activities, and maintains a library at its Ohio Street address. It is also sponsor of the Indiana Junior Historical Society.

National Organizations

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
202/673-4000
www.nthp.org

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, non-profit, nationwide organization chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in historic preservation. The programs of the National Trust are supported by dues from members, contributions from donors,



The First Methodist Episcopal Church, c.1912. It was located at the northeast corner of West Seventh and Van Buren Streets in Auburn and was razed in 1972. *Smith Collection*

and matching grants from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Preservation Services Fund offers grants on a matching basis to non-profit public members organizations to help pay for consultant services on preservation issues. A National Preservation Loan Fund provides low-interest loans to non-profit organizations to establish revolving funds for improving significant properties. Maritime Preservation Grants provide 50% matching grants for a wide range of maritime projects. The Endangered Properties Fund is a \$1 million fund to protect properties of national significance faced with serious threats.

American Association for State and Local History (AASLH)

1717 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37203
615/320-3203
www.aaslh.org

The AASLH is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to advancing knowledge and appreciation of local history in the United States and Canada. Membership benefits include the monthly *History News*, educational programs, job placement, audio-visual training programs, and discounts on books. It provides help and materials on all aspects of local history operation.

Preservation Action

1054 31st Street NW
Suite 526
Washington, DC 20007
202/298-6180
www.preservationaction.org

A national non-profit lobbying organization for preservation, Preservation Action carries out lobbying activity at the national level, monitors administrative and legislative action, disseminates information, and coordinates grass-roots lobbying activities through a system of statewide lobbying coordinators and preservation organizations. The organization regularly produces a series of "alerts" to maintain awareness of pending issues and motivate local lobbying efforts.

Government Programs and Agencies

State and federal governments, as well as some local governments, have established programs that can be beneficial to historic properties. Some of these programs have been specifically designed to benefit properties included in the National Register of Historic Places or locally designated districts; others are generally available for any qualified properties, whether or not they are historic.

Local Programs and Agencies

Since 1977, local governments in Indiana have been authorized by Indiana state law (I.C. 36-7-11) to enact ordinances creating historic district commissions, which may then designate historic districts and monitor changes affecting the districts' visual character. Further information can be obtained from Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana or the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

The state also authorizes deductions or abatements in local property taxes, if assessments have increased because of a rehabilitation (I.C.6-1.1-12). Property owners should contact their local township assessor for more information.

State Programs and Agencies

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

402 W. Washington Street
Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-1646
www.in.gov/dnr/historic

Indiana's State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is the director of the Department of Natural Resources. Through the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), the

SHPO administers state and federal government preservation programs. State programs include the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures, which parallels the National Register program of the federal government, and the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory program, of which this DeKalb County Inventory is a part.

The Indiana Residential Historic

Rehabilitation Tax Credit is a program that allows owner-occupants to take a credit against state income tax liability equal to 20 percent of "qualified" preservation or rehab expenses. Interested property owners must receive approval from the DHPA prior to beginning work.

The DHPA also reviews state and federal government actions for their impacts on historic resources and is charged with administering the preservation programs offered by the National Park Service, which are discussed below. These include the National Register, tax certification, and grants. The DHPA also provides technical assistance to the public and information on all aspects of historic preservation.

Indiana Department of Commerce

One North Capitol, Suite 700
Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.state.in.us/doc
317/232-8917 Community Economic Development
317/232-8908 Indiana Main Street Program

Indiana Department of Commerce regional representatives assist Indiana communities in economic development projects, and the Department itself assists industrial and business development, tourism, and promotion across the state. The **Indiana Main Street** program, a downtown economic revitalization program accomplished through merchant organization, economic restructuring, facade rehabilitation, and downtown promotion, is also administered through this department.

Indiana Historical Bureau

140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-2535
www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html

The Bureau is a state agency established and governed by the Indiana Library and Historical Department Act. Among its programs are aiding local historical organizations, providing free materials to teachers of Indiana history, and publishing the *Indiana Historian* and the *Indiana History Bulletin*. The Bureau is in charge of the Governor's Portrait Collection and the state marker program.

Indiana State Library

Indiana Division
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-3675
www.statelib.in.us

The Indiana Division at the State Library contains county and town histories, newspaper indices, historic photos and maps for Indiana. Special primary and secondary research resources dealing with Indiana's history and histories of most communities can be found here.

Federal Programs and Agencies

National Park Service

1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240
www.cr.nps.gov/nr

The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, administers the federal government's historic preservation programs. Foremost among these is the **National Register of Historic Places**, the nation's official list of its cultural resources worthy of preservation. The criteria for the National Register are printed on page ix. Listing in the National Register provides recognition of a property's cultural significance and offers protection from the impact of state or federal projects by requiring review and comment

by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It does not, however, prevent a private owner from altering or disposing of the property as he or she wishes. The National Register is usually the first step in qualifying a property for the other federal programs designed to encourage preservation, such as the federal tax credit.

Substantial rehabilitation of income-producing buildings can qualify for an investment tax credit under the tax provisions of the Tax Act of 1986, which allows a 10% credit for structures at least fifty years old and 20% credit for certified historic structures. Only the 20% credit for certified historic rehabilitation is available for depreciable residential properties; the lesser credit is restricted to non-residential properties. Structures must be listed in the National Register or located in a certified historic district to qualify for the 20% credit and must have the rehabilitation work reviewed for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The application process for Historic Preservation Certification is used to identify eligible buildings and certify their rehabilitation.

Federal historic preservation grants-in-aid may be available, if appropriated by Congress. These are also administered by the National Park Service. Amounts and eligibility requirements vary from year to year. In recent years, funds have been allotted for survey and planning projects, such as this DeKalb County Inventory, archaeological projects, and rehabilitation/acquisition projects.

The National Register program, investment tax credit certification program, and federal grants-in-aid program are all administered through the State Historic Preservation Offices. For information, application forms, and assistance, contact the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at:

**402 West Washington Street, Room W-274
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/232-1646**



51077 The Commercial Club was the former name of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, c.1920. The court theater entrance was on the left side. *Smith Collection*



A bridge over Eighth Street in Auburn connected the second and third floors of the W. H. Kiblinger Carriage Works, later the Kiblinger and McIntyre Automobile Companies, c.1908. The 1863 courthouse is in the background. *Smith Collection*



Auburn Junction, c.1912. Four railroads converged here: the B & O; the Eel River; the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; and the Interurban. The station at right is now located at 214 East Fifteenth Street. *Smith Collection*



26001 A life-size stone statue marks the grave of Civil War Captain S. Edge in Waterloo/Maplewood Cemetery, c.1975. *Smith Collection*

Opposite: An early view of Auburn looking west on Seventh Street from Main Street, c.1880. Note the board sidewalks.

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Opposite: The Interurban corner in Garrett enabled passengers to make connections for cars going to Auburn/Waterloo, Kendallville, and Fort Wayne, c.1912. Smith Collection



Printed on recycled paper.

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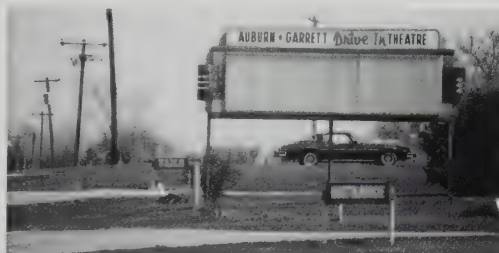
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	CR71-State Line Rd.	Stafford	69-70		1200E-SR427	Butler	122-123
CR 46A	Auburn Rd.-CR47	Jackson	124-125		SR427-CR47	Jackson	124-125
CR 48	1200E-CR23	Keyser	98-99		CR47-CR71	Spencer	126-127
CR 49	CR34-CR40	Wilmington	61-62		NA	Spencerville	128-129
CR 52	CR47-CR69	Concord	73-74	CR 69	SR8-CR48A	Concord	73-74
	1200E-CR23	Keyser	98-99	CR 70	1200E-SR427	Butler	122-123
	CR11A-CR35	Jackson	124-125	CR 71	CR0-CR24	Troy	38-39
CR 53	CR4-SR427	Franklin	40-42		CR24-CR48	Stafford	69-70
	CR28-CR51	Wilmington	61-62	CR 72	1200E-SR427	Butler	122-123
CR 54	CR3-CR19	Keyser	98-99	CR 73	CR8-CR14	Troy	38-39
	NA	Garrett	118-119	CR 75	CR24-CR48	Stafford	69-70
CR 55	CR48-CR60	Concord	73-74		CR79A-CR72	Newville	71-72
CR 56	CR71-SR8	Newville	71-72	CR 75A	CR44-CR48	Stafford	69-70
	CR47-SR101	Concord	73-74		SR101-CR71	Concord	73-74
CR 57	CR28-CR40	Wilmington	61-62	CR 79	CR0-CR24	Troy	38-39
CR 59	CR6-CR24	Franklin	40-42	CR 79A	CR48-CR71	Newville	71-72
	CR24-CR48	Wilmington	61-62	Cowen St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
	CR48-CR60	Concord	73-74		NA	Garrett	118-119
	CR68-Co. Line Rd.	Spencer	126-127	Dennis St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117

Street Name	Range	Twp(s)/SS(s)/HD(s)	Page No.	Street Name	Range	Twp(s)/SS(s)/HD(s)	Page No.
Depot St.	NA	Corunna	54-55	Liberty St.	NA	Butler SS	66-68
Douglas St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60	Lincoln St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Eastern Ave.	NA	Butler SS	66-68	Lockhart St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Edgerton St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117	Main St.	NA	Butler HD	63-65
Ensley Ave.	NA	Auburn	94-96		NA	Butler SS	66-68
Franklin St.	NA	Corunna	54-55		NA	Union	77-78
	NA	Waterloo	58-60		NA	Downtown Auburn HD	79-82
	NA	Garrett HD	100-117		NA	N. Main St. HD	83-85
	NA	Garrett	118-119		NA	Eckhart Library HD	86-88
Front St.	NA	Spencerville	128-129		NA	Auburn	90-96
Gonser Ave.	NA	Ashley	47-48	Maple St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Green St.	NA	Butler SS	66-68	McHenry St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
Guilford St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117	Michigan St.	NA	Corunna	54-55
Hamsher St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117	Midway Dr.	NA	N. Main St. HD	83-85
	NA	Garrett	118-119		NA	Auburn	90-93
Harrison St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117	Mill St.	NA	Spencerville	128-129
Hobart St.	NA	Ashley	47-48	Morgan St.	NA	Ashley	47-48
Hope St.	NA	Corunna	54-55	North St.	NA	N. Main St. HD	83-85
Houston St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117		NA	Auburn	90-93
	NA	Garrett	118-119	Oak St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
I Jams St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117		NA	Butler HD	63-65
Indiana Ave.	NA	Union	77-78		NA	Butler SS	66-68
Indiana St.	NA	Auburn	90-96	Pearl St.	NA	Butler SS	66-68
Jackson St.	NA	Downtown Auburn HD	79-82		NA	Spencerville	128-129
	NA	Eckhart Library HD	86-88	Peters St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
	NA	Auburn	90-96	Quincy St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
Jefferson St.	NA	St. Joe	75-76		NA	Altona	120-121
Johnson St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117	Railroad St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Keyser St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117		NA	Garrett HD	100-117
	NA	Garrett	118-119	Randolph St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
King St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117		NA	Garrett	118-119
	NA	Garrett	118-119	Sheridan St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Lee St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117	South Rd.	NA	Garrett	118-119

Street Name	Range	Twp(s)/SS(s)/HD(s)	Page No.
South St.	NA	Corunna	54-55
State St.	NA	Ashley	47-48
SR 1	CR0-CR24	Franklin	40-42
	CR24-CR48	Wilmington	61-62
	CR48-CR60	Concord	73-74
	CR60-Co. Line Rd.	Spencer	126-127
	NA	Spencerville	128-129
SR 4	NA	Ashley	47-48
	CR5-CR23	Fairfield	49-51
SR 8	CR48-CR50	Newville	71-72
	CR48-CR71	Concord	73-74
	1200E-CR23	Keyser	98-99
SR 101	CR48-CR60	Concord	73-74
	CR60-Co. Line Rd.	Spencer	126-127
SR 327	SR4-CR24	Fairfield	49-51
	US6-CR40	Richland	52-53
	NA	Garrett	118-119
	CR18-CR24	Smithfield	43-46
SR 427	CR0-CR18	Franklin	40-42
	CR36-48	Union	77-78
	CR50-Co. Line Rd.	Jackson	124-125
	NA	Fairfield	49-51
Story Lake	NA	Corunna	54-55
Tip Top St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Union St.	NA	Auburn	94-96
	NA	Fairfield	49-51
US 6	1200E-CR23	Richland	52-53
	CR23-CR47	Grant	56-57
	CR47-CR71	Wilmington	61-62
	NA	Butler SS	66-68
	NA	Eckhart Library HD	86-88
Van Buren St.	NA	Auburn	90-96
Van Vleet St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60

Street Name	Range	Twp(s)/SS(s)/HD(s)	Page No.
Wabash Ave.	NA	Ashley	47-48
Walnut St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
	NA	Butler SS	66-68
Walsh St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
	NA	Garrett	118-119
Warfield St.	NA	Garrett HD	100-117
Washington St.	NA	Waterloo	58-60
	NA	Butler SS	66-68
	NA	St. Joe	75-76
	NA	Auburn	90-93
Wayne St.	NA	Franklin	40-42
	NA	Waterloo	58-60
Webster St.	NA	Auburn	94-96
	NA	Ashley	47-48



65022 County Road 68 looking west toward the Boots House, c.1910. Note the split rail fence. *Smith Collection*



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